

AN IN=TRODVCTI  
ON OF THE  
EYGT PAR  
TES OF  
SPECHE

and the Construction of the  
same, compyled and set  
fzrthe by the com=  
maundement  
of our most  
gracious  
loue=  
raygne lorde the  
kyng.

ANNO, M, D, XLIII,

*Handwritten notes in the right margin:*  
The 8th Lesson / 12th Lesson  
The 1st Lesson / 1st Lesson  
The 2nd Lesson / 2nd Lesson  
The 3rd Lesson / 3rd Lesson  
The 4th Lesson / 4th Lesson  
The 5th Lesson / 5th Lesson  
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The 8th Lesson / 8th Lesson  
The 9th Lesson / 9th Lesson  
The 10th Lesson / 10th Lesson  
The 11th Lesson / 11th Lesson  
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The 11th Lesson / 11th Lesson  
The 12th Lesson / 12th Lesson



# HENRY THE. VIII. BY

the grace of God, kynge of Englande,  
france, and Irelande, defendour of  
the faythe, and of the churche of Eng-  
lande, and also of Irelande, in erth the  
supreme head, to al scholemaisters and  
teachers of grammer within this his realme, greting.  
Amonge the manyfold busynes and most weyrhty af-  
fayres, appertaynyng to our regall auctoritie and of-  
fice, we forgette not the tender babes, and the youthe  
of our realme, whose good education and godly byn-  
gynge vp is a great furniture to the same and cause of  
ynoch goodnes. And to the intent that hercafter they  
may the moze redyly and easly attayne the rudimen-  
tes of the latyn tongue, without the great hynderance  
whiche heretofore hath ben, throughe the dyuersitie of  
grammers and teachynges: we wille and commande,  
and straightly charge all you scholemaisters and tea-  
chers of grammer within this our realme, and other  
our dominions, as ye intend to auoyde our displeasure,  
and haue our fauour, to teache and learne your scho-  
lers this englyshe Introduction here ensuyng, and  
the latyne grammer annexed to the same, and  
none other, whiche we haue caused for  
your ease, and your scholers spedye  
preferment, bryefely and playn-  
ly to be compiled and set forth.  
fayle not to applyre your  
scholers in lernyng and  
godly education.

To



Al be it ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> Realme of England  
hath iuste cause to ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~loved~~ <sup>loved</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>all</sup>  
TO THE REDER



**A**L BE IT THIS  
Realme of England, hath  
iuste cause to thinke it self  
most bounden to the good  
nes of god, for manifolde  
and sundry benefites receiued of his in-  
estimable bountifulnes, yet if we wyl wey  
the iust value of thinges in an equal ba-  
lance, as a certain wyse philosopher did,  
whiche affirmed that realme to be moſte  
happy, where as eyther a wyse and a ler-  
ned man had the rule, or the ruler apply-  
ed hym selfe to wysedome and lernynge:  
we may perceyue vs englishemen, in no-  
thing so fortunat, as in that we haue a  
kyng and gouernour, bothe of excellent  
wysedome, lernynge, and vertue, and also  
of great study and diligence to encrease  
the same, whose kyngly qualities, whan  
they shal hereafter by suche godly monu-  
mentes, as his maiesty shal leaue behind  
hym, appere so plainly to his posteritie  
as we now presently se thinges many of  
them

TO THE READER.

them alredy done, some in doinge, and  
mo shall see, whiche his maiestie by the  
gracc of god entendeth hereafter to do:  
out of question al that haue gone befoze  
him, may wel appere but shadowes. And  
to leaue the large fieldes of his princely  
actes, wherin the wysest and best lerned,  
myght walke, tylle wytte and eloquence  
were bothe werpe, what constant iudge-  
mente, and what p:ofounde knowledge  
hath his maiesty shew ed and declared to  
all the worlde, in this varietie of iudge-  
mentes and lernynges: and what peines  
study and trauaile doth he take, to bring  
thinges farre out of square to a confoz-  
mitie, and lyke a good herde of Ch:istis  
church, to leade his flocke into the folde  
of true doctrine, & hurdels of the same so  
well vnderpyght, that the wolues shall  
not be able to ouerthrowe them: And as  
his maiestie purposeth to establishe his  
people in one consent and harmonye of  
pure & true religion: so his tender good-  
nes towarde the youth and childhode of  
his realme, entendeth to haue it brought  
vp

Thomas Maltayne

1572



# TO THE READER.

by vnder one absolute and vniform sort  
 of learning. For his maiestie considering  
 the great encumbrance and confusion of  
 the yonge and tender wrytters, by reason  
 of the diuersitie of grammer rules and  
 teachings. For heretofore euery master  
 had his grammer, and euery schole dy-  
 uers teachings, and chaunging of ma-  
 sters and scholes did many tymes vtter-  
 ly dulle and vndoo good wrytters, hath  
 appointed certayne lerned men meete for  
 suche a purpose, to compyle one bryefe,  
 plaine, and vniforme grammer, whiche  
 onely (all other set a parte) for the more  
 spednesse, and lesse trouble of yong wryt-  
 ters, his highnesse hath commaunded all  
 scholemasters and teachers of grammer  
 within this his realme, and other his do-  
 minions, to teache their scholers. Nowe  
 consider you fathers in this realme how  
 moche ye be bounde to suche a gracious  
 kynge, whose care is not onely for you,  
 but for your posteritie also, and your ten-  
 der babes. And you scholemasters of En-  
 gland, to whome the cure and education

Alui

of

Thomas Smith

TO THE READER.

of tender youth is committed, with what great study and diligence ought you to follow the example of our most gracious souerayne: whiche amonge the infinite busyness apperteyning to his regall office, so earnestly myndeth the wel bringing vp of youth in lernyng and vertue: How glad howe desirous ought you to be, not only to do this his graces comādemēt, but also busily to apply your selues, to trade and bring vp your scholers in good manners, in knowlege of tongues and sciences: And somewhat to declare vnto you the condition and qualitie of this grammar, ye shall vnderstande, that the. viii. partes of speche, and the Construction of the same, be not here set forth in englyshe at large, but compendiously and brefely for the weake capacitie of yong and tender wittes. And therfore if any thyng seemeth here to want in this englyshe Introduction, ye shall vnderstand, it was left out of purpose, and shall be supplied in the latin rules made to the same intēt, whych chylterne shall be apte to lerne, what

Thomas More



TO THE READER.

What tyme they shall haue competent vnderstandynge by these former rudimentes. You tender babes of England, Make of slouthfulnes, set wantonnes apart, apply your wittes holly to lerning & vertue wherby you may do your duety to god & your king, make glad your parentes, profit your selues, & moch auance the cōmon weale of your cuntrey. Let noble prince Edward encourage your tender hartes a pynce of great towardnesse, a pynce in whom God hath powred his graces abundantly, a pynce framed of suche perfectnes of nature, that he is like by the grace of god, to ensue the steppes of his fathers wysedome, lernynge, and vertue, and is nowe almooste in a redynesse, to counne in the same case of lerning with you. For whom ye haue greate cause to pray that he maye be the sonne of a longe luyng father.

Lerne diligently.  
Loue God entierly.

Altit

Ad

A. J. J. J. J.  
in the year

AD PVBEM ANGLI-  
CAM HEXASTICON.

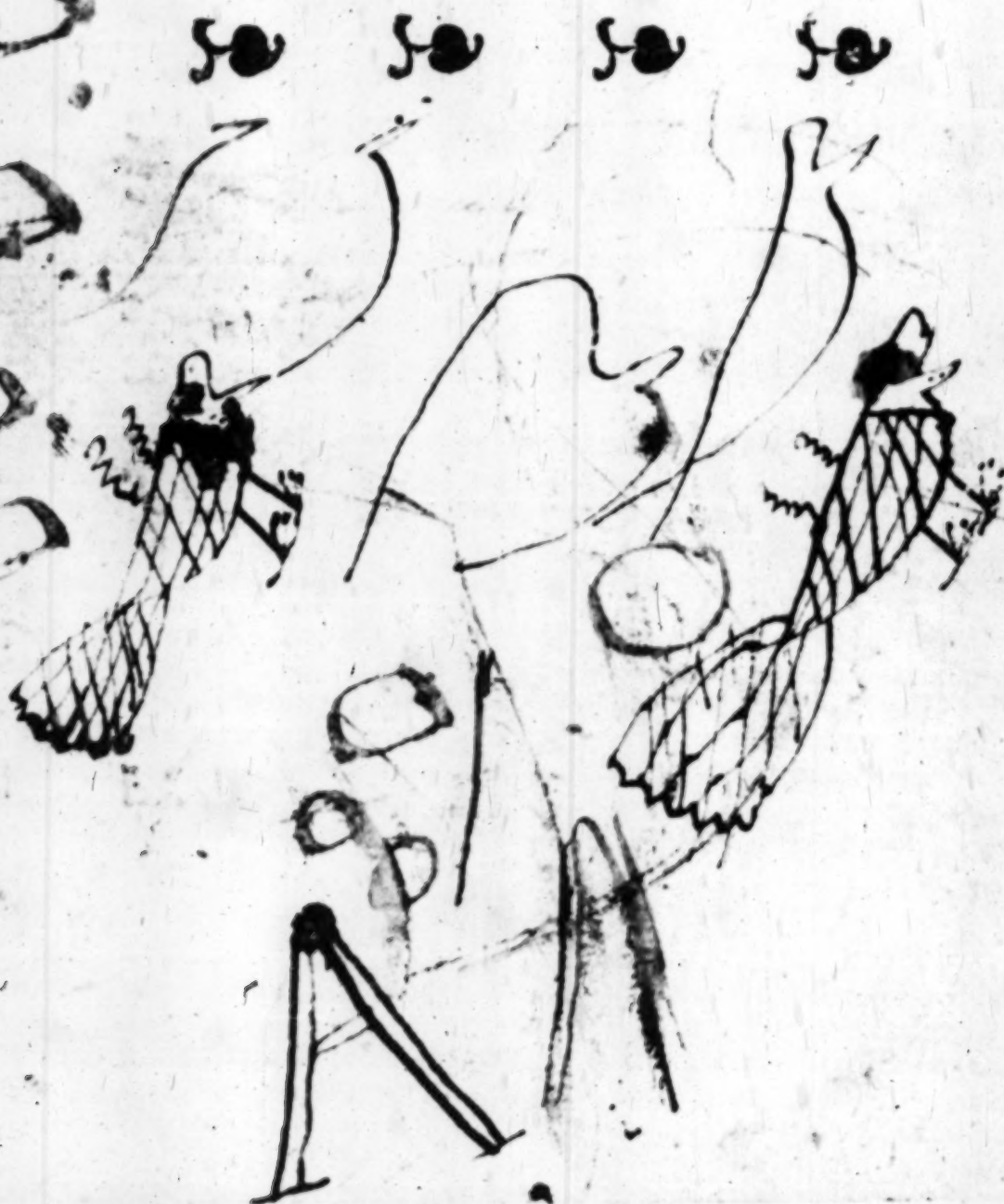
**O** TVA parus puer non parua est gloria, Rex est  
Commoda qui studijs prospicit ampla tuis.

Rex magnus tibi parue puer, Rex porrigit ultro

Dulcia nectareæ pocula grammaticæ.

Accipe munifici dulcissima pocula regis,

Hæc hauri, hæc avidis faucibus ebibito.





# AN INTRODVCTI=

on of the eyght partes of speche.

**I**N speche be these eyght partes fo-  
lovvyng.

Nowne Pronoun Verbe Participle	} decli= ned.	} Aduerbe Cōiunctiō Prepositiō Intiectiō.	} unde= clined.
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Of the Novvne,



**NOVVNE** IS  
the name of a thyng  
that may be sene, felt,  
heard, or vnderstand.  
As the name of my  
hande in latine Ma-  
nus. The name of an  
howse, is Domus. The name of goodnes  
is Bonitas.

**O**f nownes som be substantiues, som  
be adiectiues.

**A** nown substantiue is, that standith  
by

2.

## An introduction of the

by hym selfe, and requireth not an other woord to be ioyned with hym, as Homo, a man, and it is declyned with one article as hic Magister, a maister, or with two, as hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.

**C**A nowne adiectiue is, that canne not stande by hym selfe, but requireth to be ioyned with an nother woode, as Bonus good, Pulcher, sayre. And it is declyned, either with thre terminations, as Bonus, bona, bonum, or els with thre articles, as Hic hæc & hoc felix, happy, hic & hæc leuis & hoc leue, lyght.

**C**A nowne substantiue, either is propre to the thyng, that it betokeneth, as Edo-uardus, is nyw propre name, or it is comon to moo, as Homo is a common name to all menne.

### Numbers of nownes.

**C**In nownes be two numbers, The singular and the plural. The singular nūbre speaketh of one, as lapis, a stone. The plural number speaketh of mo than one, as lapides, stones.

### Cases



eyght partes of speche. *That* 3.

Cases of nownes.

**T** Nownes be declyned with syxe cases synghularly and plurally. The nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

**T** The nominatiue case comineth befoze the verbe, and answereth to this question who o: what, as Magister docet, the maister teacheth.

**T** The genitiue case is knowen by this token of, and answereth to this question whose, o: wherof, as Doctrina magistri, the lernynge of the maister.

**T** The datiu case is knowen by this token to, and answereth to this question to whom, o: to what, as Do librum magistro, I gyue a boke to the maister.

**T** The accusatiue case foloweth þ verbe and answereth to this question, whom o: what, as Amo magistrũ, I loue the master.

**T** The vocatiue case is knowen by callinge o: speakynge to, as O magister, O maister.

**T** The ablatiu case is commonly knowen by these sygnes, in, with, through,

fo:

4.

An introduction of the  
to, from, by, and than, as Cum magistro,  
with the maister.

### Articles.

Articles be borrowed of the pronowne  
and be thus declyned.

Sing.	{	Ntō hic, hæc, hoc,	{	Ntō hi, hæ, hæc,
		Genitiuo huius,		Gtō horū, harū, horū,
		Datiuo huic,		Datiuo his,
		Actō hūc hāc hoc Pl.		Actō hos, has, hæc,
		Vocatiuo caret,		Vocatiuo caret,
		Abtō hoc, hac, hoc,		Ablatiuo his.

### Genders of novvnes.

Genders of nownes be. vii. the Ma-  
sculynne, the Feminynne, the Neuter, the  
Common of two, the Common of thze  
the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Masculine gender is declyned  
with this article hic, as hic uir, a man.

The Feminine gēder is declyned with  
this article hæc, as hæc mulier, a woman.

The Neuter is declyned with this ar-  
ticle hoc, as hoc saxum, a stone.

The Cōmon of two is declyned with  
hic & hæc, as hic & hæc parens, a father  
or mother.

The cōmon of thze is declined with hic  
hæc



## eyght partes of speche.

5.

hæc & hoc, as hic hæc & hoc felix, happy.

The Doutful gender is declined with hic or hęc, as hic uel hęc dies, a day.

The Epicene gender is declyned with one article, and vnder that one article, both kyndes be signified, as, hic passer, a sparrow, hæc aquila, an egle, both he & she.

### The declençons of nownes.

¶ There be fīue declençons of nownes.

The fyrst is, whan the genitiue and the dattue case singular end in æ diphthong the accusatiue in am, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in a. The nominatiue plurall in æ diphthong, the genitiue in arum, the dattue in is, the accusatiue in as, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in is, as in example.

Sin.	{	Ntō hęc musa,	{	Ntō hæ musæ,
		Genitiuo huius musæ,		Grō harū musarū,
		Datiuo huic musæ,		Datiuo his musis,
		Actō hanc musā, Plur.		Actō has musas.
		Vocatiuo o musa,		Vocatiuo o musæ,
		Ablatiuo ab hac musa,		Abltō ab his musis

¶ The second is, whan the genitiue case syn-

6.

An introduction of the  
 singular, endeth in i, the dative in o, the  
 accusative in um, the vocative for y most  
 parte lyke the nominative, the ablative  
 in o. The nominative plural in i, the ge-  
 nitive in orum, the dative in is, the accu-  
 sative in os, the vocative lyke the nomi-  
 native, the ablative in is, as in example.

Sing.	Nō hic magister, Genituo huius magistri, Dō huic magistro, Actō hunc magistrum, Plu. Vocatuo o magister Ablō ab hoc magistro,	Nominatuo hi gistri, Gō horum gistorum Datuo his magistris, Actō hos magistros, Vocatuo o magistri, Ablō ab his magistris
-------	--	--

**T**H E R E is to be noted, that whan the  
 nominative endeth in us, the vocative  
 shall ende in e, as, Nominatuo hic domi-  
 nus, uocatiuo o domine. Except Filius, that  
 maketh o fili, & deus, that maketh o deus.  
 Whan the nominative endeth in ius, yf it  
 be a propre name of a man, the vocative  
 shall end in i, as nominatuo hic Georgius,  
 uocatiuo o Georgi.

**N**O T E also, that all nounes of the  
 neuter gender, of what declension so euer  
 they be, haue the nominative, the accusa-  
 tive



eyght partes of speche.

7.

tiue, and the vocatiue lyke in both numbers. And in the plural numbꝛe they end all in A, as in example.

Sin.	{	Ntō hoc regnum,	{	Ntō hæc regna,
		Genitiuo huius regni,		Gtō horū regnorū,
		Datiuo huic regno,		Datiuo his regnis,
		Actō hoc regnū, Plu.		Actō hæc regna,
		Vocatiuo o regnum,		Vocatiuo o regna,
		Abltō ab hoc regno,		Abltō ab his gnis.

¶ Excepte ambo & duo, whiche make the neuter gender in o, and be thus declyned

Pluraliter	{	Nominatiuo ambo, ambæ, ambo,
		Gtō amborum, ambarum, am borum,
		Datiuo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,
		Accusatiuo ambos, ambas, ambo,
		Vocatiuo ambo, ambæ, ambo,
		Abltō obus, abus, obus. Likewise duo.

¶ The thyꝛde is whan the genitiue case singular endeth in is, the datiuē in i, the accusatiue most cōmonly in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in both, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in i, sometyme in e, sometyme in bothe. The nominatiue case plurall in es, the  
geni:

8. An introduction of the  
 genitiue sometyme in **um**, and sometyme  
 in **ium**, the dative in **bus**, the accusatiue  
 in **es**, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue  
 the ablatiue in **bus**, as in example.

Sing.	{	Nrō hīc lapis,	{	Nominatiuo hī lapides,
		Grō huius lapidis,		Genitiuo horū lapidum,
		Datiuo huic di,		Datiuo his lapidibus,
		Actō hūc dem,		Accusatiuo hos lapides,
		Vocatiuo o lapis,		Vocatiuo o lapides,
		Abltō ab hoc lapide,		Abltō ab his lapidibus.

Sing.	{	Nrō hīc & hāc parens,	{	Nrō hī & hē rentes
		Genitiuo huius parentis,		Grō horū & harū tū
		Datiuo huic parenti,		Datiuo his rentibus
		Actō hūc & hanc rem,		Actō hos & has res
		Vocatiuo o parens,		Vocatiuo o parētes
		Ablatiuo ab hoc & hac parente,		Ablatiuo ab his pao rentibus.

¶ The fourthe is, whan the genytpue  
 case syngular endeth in **us**, the dative in  
**ui**, the accusatiue in **um**, the vocatiue lyke  
 the nominatiue, the ablatiue in **u**. The no  
 minatiue plurall in **us**, the genitiue in  
**uim**, the dative in **ibus**, the accusatiue in  
**us**, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the  
 ablatiue in **ibus**, as in example.

**Ro**

*Thomas*



# eyght partes of speche,

9.

Sin.	{	Ntō hęc manus,	{	Ntō hęc manus,
		Gtō huius manus,		Gtō harum manuum,
		Datiuo huic nui, Pl.		Datiuo his manibus,
		Actō hanc manū,		Actō has manus,
		Vētō o manus,		Vocatiuo o manus,
		Abltō ab hac manu		Abltō ab his manib⁹.

**The fiste is, whan the genitiue & the datiuē case singular do end in i, the accusatiue in em, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in e. The nominatiue plurall in es, the genitiue in erum, the datiuē in ebus, the accusatiue in es, the vocatiue like the nominatiue, the ablatiue in ebus, as in example.**

Sin.	{	Ntō hic meridiēs	{	Ntō hī meridiēs,
		Gtō huius meridiē,		Gtō horum ridierum
		Datiuo huic diei, Pl.		Dtō his meridiēbus
		Actō hunc ridiēm		Actō hos meridiēs,
		Vētō o meridiēs,		Vocatiuo o meridiēs
		Abltō ab hoc ridie,		Abltō ab his diebus,

## The declynng of Adiectiues.

**A** Nowne adiectiue of .iii. terminatiōns is thus declyned.

Sin.	{	Ntō bonus, na, nū,	{	Ntō boni, bonę, na,
		Gtō boni, bonę, boni		Gtō norū, arū, orū,
		Dtō bono, nę, no, Pl.		Datiuo bonis,
		Actō bonum, nā, nū,		Actō nos, nas, na,
		Vētō bonę, na, num,		Vētō boni, nę, na,
		Abltō bono, na, no,		Ablatiuo bonis.

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There

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## An introduction of the

**T**here are besides these certain nouns adiunctives of an other manner of declynng, whiche make the genitive case singular in *iis*, and the dative in *i*, whiche be these that folowe with their compounds.

Sing.	{	Nō unus una unum,	Pl.	{	Nō uni unæ una,
		Genituo unius,			Grō unorū unarū norū,
		Datiuo uni,			Datiuo unis,
		Actō unū unā unū,			Actō unos unas una,
		Vetō une una unum,			Vetō uni unæ una,
x	{	Abltō uno una uno,		{	Ablatiuo unis.

*In neutro Aliud*

**I**n lyke maner be declined totus solus, and also ullus, alius, alter, uter, & neuter, Except that these five last reherſed lacke the vocative case.

**A** notone adiunctive of .iii. articles is thus declyned.

Sing.	{	Nō hic hæc & hoc felix,	Pl.	{	Nominatiuo hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia,
		Genituo huius fel licis,			Genituo horum harum & horum felicum,
		Datiuo huic felici,			Datiuo hisfel:cibus,
		Actō hūc hanc felicem & hoc felix,			Actō hos & has felices & hæc felicia,
		Vocariuo o felix,			Vetō o felices & o licia
		Ablatiuo ab hoc hac & hoc felice uel felici,			Ablatiuo ab his felis cibus,

Nom:.



eyght partes of speche,

11.

Sin	{	Nō hic & hæc tristis,	{	Nominatiuo hī & hę
		& hoc triste,		tristes & hęc tristia,
		Genitiuo huius tristis,		Genitiuo horum harum
		Datiuo huic tristi,		& horum tristium,
		Actō hunc hanc Plur.		Datiuo his tristibus,
		tristem & hoc triste,		Actō hos & has
		Vetōo tristis & o triste		tristes & hæc tristia,
		Ablatiuo ab hoc hac		Vocatiuo o tristes &
		& hoc tristi,		o tristia,
				Ablō ab his tristibus

Comparisons of novvnes.

**A**djectives, whose signification may encrease, or be diminished, may foure comparison.

**T**here be thre degrees of comparison.

- { The Positive
- { The Comparatiue.
- { And the Superlatiue.

The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without exesse, as Durus, harde.

The Comparatiue somewhat exceedeth his positive in signification, as durior, harder: And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or, and us, as of duri, hic & hęc durior & hoc durius, of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior & hoc tristius, of dulci, hic & hęc dul-

B ii

cior

An introduction of the  
cior & hoc dulcius.

The superlatiue exceedeth his positiue in the highest degree, as durissimus, hardest: And it is formed of the first case of his positiue that endeth in i, by puttyng thereto s, & simus, as of duri durissimus, of tristi tristissimus, of dolci dulcissimus.

¶ From these general rules be excepted these that folowe.

{ Bonus  
{ Melior  
{ Optimus

{ Malus  
{ Peior  
{ Pessimus

Magnus { Paruus { Multus plurimus  
Maior { Minor { Multa plurima  
Maximus { Minimus { Multū pl<sup>o</sup> plurimū

¶ And yf the positiue ende in t, the superlatiue is formed of the nominatiue case, by puttyng to rimus, as pulcher pulcherrimus.

¶ Also these nownes ending in lis, make the superlatiue by chaunging is, into lisimus, as humilis humillimus, similis simillimus, facilis facillimus, gracilis gracillimus, agilis agillimus, docilis docillimus.

¶ All other nownes endyng in lis, do folowe



eyght partes of speche.

13.

lowe the generall rule afoze going, *as Utilis-  
simus*

### Of the Pronovvne.



**P**ronovvne is a part of speche moche lyke a novvne, whiche is vsed in shewyng oꝝ rehersyng.

**T**here be. xv. Pronovvnes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, uester, nostras, uestras.

**T**o these may be added their compoūdes, as egomet, tute, idem, and also Qui, quæ, quod.

**T**hese. viii. pronovvnes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is, be pꝛimitiues, so called, foꝝ bycause they be not deriued of other. And they be also called demonstra- tiues, bycause they shew a thyng not spo- ken of befoze.

**A**nd these. vi. Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be relatiues, bycause they reherse a thing that was spoken of befoze.

**T**hese. vii. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, uester nostras, and uestras, be deriuatiues, foꝝ they be deriued of their pꝛimitiues, Mei,

**B**iii

tui,

## An introduction of the

tui, sui, nostri, and uestri.

**T**here belongeth to a pronoun these  
v. thinges, Numbre, Case, and Gender,  
as are in a nowne, Declension, and Per-  
son, as here foloweth.

The declensions of pronownes.

There be.iiii. declensions of pronownes.

**T**hese.iii. Ego, Tu, Sui, be of the fyrste  
declension, and be thus declyned.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo Ego,	Plur.	{	Nominatiuo nos,
		Genitiuo mei,			Grō nostrū & nostri,
		Datiuo mihi,			Datiuo nobis,
		Accusatiuo me,			Accusatiuo nos,
		Vocatiuo caret,			Vocatiuo caret,
Sin.	{	Ablatiuo à me,	Plur.	{	Ablatiuo à nobis.
		Nominatiuo Tu,			Nominatiuo uos,
		Genitiuo tui,			Grō uestrum & uestri,
		Datiuo tibi,			Datiuo uobis,
		Accusatiuo te,			Accusatiuo uos,
Sin.	{	Vocatiuo o tu,	Plur.	{	Vocatiuo o uos,
		Ablatiuo à te,			Ablatiuo à uobis.
		Nominatiuo caret,			Nominatiuo caret,
		Genitiuo sui,			Genitiuo sui,
		Datiuo sibi,			Datiuo sibi,
Sin.	{	Accusatiuo se,	Plur.	{	Accusatiuo se,
		Vocatiuo caret,			Vocatiuo caret,
		Ablatiuo à se,			Ablatiuo à se.

**T**hese syxe, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, & qui,  
be



eyght partes of speche.

15.

be of the.ii.declenson, & be thus declined

Sin.	{	Ntō iste, ista, istud,	Pl.	{	Ntō istī istg ista,
		Genitiuo istius,			Gtō istorū istarū orū,
		Datiuo istī,			Datiuo istis,
		Actō istum istā istud,			Actō istos istas ista,
		Vocatiuo caret,			Vocatiuo caret,
		Ablatiuo isto ista isto,			Ablatiuo istis.

¶ Ille is declyned like iste, and also ipse, sauing that the neuter gendze in the nominatiue case, and in the accusatiue case singular, maketh ipsum.

¶ Nominatiuo hic, hęc, hoc, Geniuius huius, as afoze in the nowne.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo is ea id,	Pl.	{	Ntō il ea ea
		Genitiuo eius,			Gtō eorū arū orum
		Datiuo ei,			Datiuo iis uel eis,
		Actō eum eam id,			Actō eos eas ea,
		Vocatiuo caret,			Vocatiuo caret,
		Ablatiuo eo ea eo,			Abltō iis uel eis,

Sin.	{	Ntō { qui quæ quod	Plur.	{	Ntō { qui quæ quæ
		Genitiuo cuius			Gtō { quorum quarum quorum
		Datiuo cui			Dtō quibus p̄ queis,
		Actō { quem quam quod			Actō { quos quas quæ
		Vocatiuo caret			Vocatiuo caret,
		Abltō { quo qua quo			Abltō quib' p̄ queis.

B iiii

Lyke

**L**ikewise quis, & quid, be declined, whether they be interrogatiues or indefinites

**W**here note that quid, is alwayes a substantiue of the neuter gender.

**T**hese. v. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and uester, be of the. iiii. declension, and be declined as nouns adiectiues of. iiii. terminations, in this wise.

Sing.	{	Ntō meus mea meum,	{	Ntō mei meæ mea,
		Gtō mei meæ mei,		Gtō orum arū orū,
		Dtō meo meæ meo, Plur.		Datiuo meis,
		Actō meum meam um,		Actō meos meas ea
		Vctō mi mea meum,		Vctō mei meæ meā
		Abltō meo mea meo,		Ablatiuo meis.

**S**o is noster declined, & tu<sup>9</sup>, suus, uester except þ these. iiii. do lack þ vocatiue case.

**N**ostras, uestras, and this noun cuius, be of the. iiii. declensō and be thus declined.

Sing.	{	Ntō hic & hęc nostras & hoc nostrate	{	Ntō hi & hæ nostrates & hæc nostratia,
		Genitiuo huius stratis		Gtō orum arū orūrium,
		Datiuo huic nostrati		Datiuo his nostratibus,
		Accusatiuo hūc hęc Pl. rem & hoc nostrate		Accusatiuo hos & has nostrates & hęc stratia
		Vctō o nostras & o te		Vocatiuo o nostrates,
		Ablatiuo ab hoc hac & hoc nostrate uel strati		& o nostratia,
				Abltō ab his stratibus.

**Here**



15  
17.  
eyght partes of speche.

**T**here is to be noted, that nostras, uestras, and this nowne cuias, be called Gentiles, bycause they properly betoken pertaining to countreys or nations to sectes or factions.

**A** Pronoun hath thre persons  
The fyrst speaketh of hym selfe, as Ego, I, nos, we. The seconde persone is spoken to, as Tu, thou, uos, ye. And of this person is also euey vocatiue case.

The thirde person is spoken of, as Ille he, illi they. And therfore all nownes, pronounes, and participles be of the thyrde persone.

### **O**f a Verbe.



**V**ERBE is a part of speche, declyned with mode & tense, and betokeneth doing, as Amo, I loue: or suffering, as Amor, I am loued: or being, as

Sum I am.

**O**f verbes suche as haue persons be called personalles, as Ego amo, tu amas.

B. v.

And

## An introduction of the

And suche as haue no persons, be called impersonalles, as Tēdet, it yketh, oportet, it behoueth.

**O**f verbes personals there be .v. kindes, Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

**A** verb actiue endeth in o, and betokeneth to do, as Amo, I loue, and by putting to r, it may be a passiue, as Amor.

A verb passiue endeth in or, & betokeneth to suffer, as Amor, I am loued, and by putting away r, it may be an actiue, as Amo.

A verbe neuter endeth in o or em, & cannot take r, to make him a passiue, as Curro, I renne, Sum, I am. And it signifieth sometime actiuelly, as Curro, I renne, and sometime passiuelly, as Egroto, I am sycke.

A verbe deponēt endeth in r, like a passiue, & yet in signification is but either actiue, as Loquor uerbum, I speake a worde, or; neuter, as Glorior, I boſte.

A verb cōmon endeth in r, & in signification is both actiue & passiue, as Osculor te I kisse the, Osculor à te, I am kissed of the.

Modes.

**T**here be .vi. modes, The Indicative,  
the



16  
eyght partes of speche.

19.

the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potē-  
cial, the Subiunctiue, and the Infinitiue.

The Indicatiue mode sheweth a reaso  
true or fals, as Ego amo, I loue: or els as-  
keth a questiō, as Amas tu? Dost thou loue

¶ The imperatiue byddeth, or comman-  
deth, as Ama, loue thou.

The optatiue wisheth or desiret h with  
these signes, woulde god, I pray god, or  
god graunt, as Vtinam amem, I pray god  
I loue, and hath euermore an aduerbe of  
wishing ioined with him.

The potential mode is knowē by these  
signes, may, can, might, wold, should, or  
ought, as Amem, I can or may loue, with-  
out any aduerbe ioyned with hym.

The subiunctiue ioyneth sentences to-  
gether, as, Cum amarem eram miser, when  
I loued I was a wretche.

¶ The infinitiue signifieth, to do, to suf-  
fer, or to be, and hath neyther number  
nor persone, nor nominatiue case before  
hym, and is known commonly by this  
signe to, as Amare, to loue. Also whan .it.  
verbes come together without any no-  
mina-

## An introduction of the

ininitiuue case betwene them, then the laster shall be the infinitiue mode, as Cupio discere, I desyre to learne.

**T**here be moꝛcouer belongyng to the infinitiue mode of verbes certaine voyces, called gerūdes, ending in di, do, and dum, and haue bothe the actiue and passiue signification, as Amandi, of louing oꝛ of being loued, Amando, in louing oꝛ in being loued, Amādum, to loue, oꝛ to be loued.

**T**here be also pertaynyng vnto verbes two Supines, the one endynge in um, whiche is called the first supine, bycause it hath the signification of p̄ verbe actiue, as Eo amatum, I go to loue. And the other in u, whiche is called the later supine, bycause it hath foꝛ the most parte the signification passiue, as Difficilis amatu, Hard to be loued.

## Tenses.

**T**here be .v. tenses oꝛ tymes, The pꝛesent tense, the pꝛeterimperfect tense, the pꝛeterperfect, the pꝛeterpluperfect, and the future tense.

**T**he pꝛesent tense speaketh of the time  
that



17  
21.  
eyght partes of speche.

that now is, as Amo, I loue.

The p̄eterimperfect tense speaketh of the tyme not perfectly past, as Amabam, I loued or dyd loue.

The p̄eterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe haue, as Amaui, I haue loued.

The p̄eterplusperfecte tense speaketh of the tyme moze then perfectly paste, with this sygne hadde, as Amaueram, I had loued.

The future tense speaketh of the tyme to come with this signe, shall or wyll, as Amabo, I shall or wyll loue.

### Persons.

There be also in verbes.iii. persons, in both numbres, as Sing. Ego amo, I loue, tu amas, thou louest, ille amat, he loueth. Plur. Nos amamus, we loue, uos amatis, ye loue, illi amant, they loue.

### Coniugations.

Verbes haue.iiii. Coniugations, whiche be known after this maner.

The fyrste coniugation hath a, longe before

## An introduction of the

before re and ris, as Amare, amaris.

The seconde coniugation hath e longe before re and ris, as Docere, doceris.

The thyrde coniugation hath e shorte before re and ris, as Legere, legeris.

The fowerth coniugation hath i, long before re, and ris, as Audire, audiris.

Verbes in o, of the fower Coniugations, be Declined after these examples.

¶ Amo, amas, amaui, amare, amandi, do, dum, amatum, tu, amans, amaturus, to loue.

¶ Doceo, doces, docui, cere, docendi, do, dū, doctum, doctu, docens, docturus, to teache.

¶ Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, do, dum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus, to reade.

¶ Audio, audis, audiui, audire, diendi, do, dū, auditū, auditu, audiens, auditurus, to beare.

	I loue	thou louest	he loueth	we loue	ye loue	they loue	
Indicative	Amo	as,	amat,	Pl	amus	aris,	mant,
mode ppe-	Doceo	es,	docet		emus	etis,	cent,
sent tense	Lego	is,	legit		imus	itis,	gunt,
sing.	Audio	is,	audit		imus	itis,	diunt,
Praeterim-	Amabam	I loued or dyd loue.					
perfect tē	Docebam	bas, bat, Plur. bamus, batis, bant.					
Singular.	Legebam						
	Audiebam						

Amaui

*John in an is my name*  
*for in man's name*  
*and in the name of the father*



eyght partes of speche.

23.

Preterper  
fecte tense  
singular.

Amaui  
Docui  
Legi  
Audiui

I haue loued.

isti, it. Plur. imus istis, erunt uel ere.

Preterplu  
perfect tē  
singular.

Amaueram  
Docueram  
Legeram  
Audiueram

I had loued.

ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratit, rant.

future tē  
singular

Amabo  
Docebo  
Legam  
Audiam

I shall or wyll loue.

bis, bit. Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt.

es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Impera  
tue mode  
present tē  
singular.

Ama  
amato  
Doce  
doceto  
Lege  
legito  
Audi  
audito

amet  
amato  
doceat  
doceto  
legat  
legito  
audiat  
audito

Pl. amem  
Pl. doceam  
Pl. legam  
Pl. diam

amate  
amatote  
docete  
docetote  
legite  
legitore  
audite  
auditote

ament  
amanto  
doceant  
docento  
legant  
legunto  
audiant  
audiunto.

God graunt I loue.

Optative  
mode pres.  
singul. utis  
nam.

Amem  
Doceam  
Legam  
Audiam

Amem, es, et. Plu. utinam amemus, ametis, ament.

as, at. Plu. uti. amus, atis, ant.

Preterim  
perfect tē  
singul. sti.

Amarem  
Docerem  
Legerem  
Audirem

wolde god I loued.

res, ret. Plu. utinam remus, retis, rent.

Audiui

## An introduction of the

**Pzeterpes** Amauerim } wolde god I haue loued.  
**fecte tense** Docuerim }  
**singu. vti.** Legerim } ris, rit. Plur. utinam, rimus, ritis, rint.  
 Audiuerim }

**Pzeterplu** Amauissem } wolde god I had loued.  
**perfect tē** Docuissēm }  
**singul. vti.** Legissēm } ses, set. Plur. utinam, semus, setis, sent.  
 Audiuissem }

**Futurētē** Amauero } God graunt I lone hereafter.  
**singu. vti.** Docuero }  
 Legero } ris, rit. Plur. utinam, rimus, ritis, rint.  
 Audiuero }

I may or can loue.

**Potential** Amem, ames, amet. Plur. amemus, ametis, ament.  
**mode pze-** Doceam }  
**sens tē sin** Legam } as, at Plur. amus, amatis, amanti.  
 Audiam }

**Pzeterims** Amarem } I myght or coulde lone.  
**perfecte** Docerem }  
**tens singu.** Legerem } res, ret. Plur. remus, retis, rent.  
 Audirem }

**Pzeterpes** Amauerim } I myght shulde or ought to haue loued.  
**fect tens** Docuerim }  
**singular** Legerim } ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.  
 Audiuerim }

**Pzeterplu** Amauissem } I myght shulde or ought to had loued.  
**perfect tē** Docuissēm }  
**singular.** Legissēm } set, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.  
 Audiuissem }

**Futurētē** Amauero } I may or can lone hereafter.  
**singul.** Docuero }  
 Legero } ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.  
 Audiuero }

Amen



# eyght partes of speche.

25.

whan I loue.

Sublative Amem, ames, amet. Plur. amemus, ametis, ament,  
mode ptes. Doceam

singu. cum. Legam } as, at. Plur. amus, aris, ant.  
Audiam

Pzeterim Amarem } whan I loued oz dyd loue.

perfect tēs Docerem } res, ret, Plur. remus, retis, rent.  
singu. cum. Legerem  
Audirem

Pzeterper Amauerim } whan I haue loued.

fecte tense Docuerim } ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.  
singu. cum Legerim  
Audiuerim

Pzeterpla Amauissem } whan I had loued.

perfect tēs Docuissem } ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.  
singu. cum Legissem  
Audiuissem

Future tēs Amauero } whan I shall oz wyll loue.

singu. cum Docuero } ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.  
Legero  
Audiuero

Infinitive Amare } to loue.

mode ptes. Docere } teache.

& pzeterim Legere } reade.

perfect tēs Audire } heare.

Pzeterper Amauisse } To haue oz had loued.

fect & pze. Docuisse } to haue oz had taught.

terpluper. Legisse } to haue oz had reade.

fecte tense. Audiuisse } to haue oz had hearde.

Amaurum esse } To loue hereafter.

Future tēs Doctrum esse } to teache hereafter.

Lecturum esse } to reade hereafter.

Auditurum esse } to here in tyme to come.

C

Amandi

## An introduction of the

## Gerundee

{ Amandi of louynge do in louynge dū to loue.  
 Docendi of teaching do in teaching dū to teache.  
 { Legendi of reading do in reading dū to reade.  
 Audiendi of hearyng do in hearing dū to heare.

**Supines.**

{	Amatum	To loue.	{	Amatu	To be loued.
	Doctum	to teache		Doctu	to be taughte.
	Lectum	to reade.		Lectu	to be reade.
	Auditum	to heare.		Auditu	to be hearde

**Participle**  
**present.**

{	Amans	Louynge.
	Docens	Teachinge.
	Legens	Readynge.
	Audiens	Hearynge.

**Participle**  
**future.**

Amaturus To loue oꝛ about to loue.  
Docturus to teache oꝛ about to teache.  
Lecturus to reade oꝛ about to reade.  
Audicurus to heare oꝛ about to heare.

**T**here befoze we decline any verbes in or, for  
suppliens of many tenses, lackyng in all su-  
che verbes, we must lerne to decline  
this verbe Sum, in this wyse.

Indicafine  
mode pre-  
sent tēs sin  
Pzeterim:

**Q V M, ES, fui, esse, futurus.**

Sum, I am, es, est. plur. Sumus, estis, sunt.

**Pzeterim:**  
**pf. sing.**

**Eram, I was, eras, erat. Plur. eramus, eratis, erant.**

**Pzeterper  
fecte tense  
singular.**

**Fui, & haue ben, fuisti, fuit. Plurali. fuimus, fuistis, fue-  
erunt uel fuere.**

Peter plu  
perfect tē  
singular.

**Fueram, & had ben, fueras, fuerat, Plurali, fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.**

Future tē  
singular

Ero, I shall or will be, eris erit. Pluraliter, erimus, es  
eritis, erunt. Sis.

Edward Tylor 16 May

Wrote to Mr. Paine & if  
it would please him





## An introduction of the

Præterim:

2f. sin. cum

Præterper  
fecte tense

sin. cum.

Præterplu

perfectens

sin cum.

Future tēs

sing. cum.

Infinitive

mode præf.

and imper:

perfect tēs

Essem, when I was, esses, esset. Plurali, essemus, es  
setis, essent.Fuerim, when I have ben, fueris, fuerit. Pluraliter.  
fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.Fuissem, when I had ben, fuisses, fuisset. Plural.  
fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.Fiero, when I shall or wyl be, fueris, fuerit. Plur.  
fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Esse, to be,	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Præterpers} \\ \text{fect \& præter} \\ \text{plusperfect.} \end{array} \right\}$	fuisse,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to have} \\ \text{or hadde} \\ \text{ben.} \end{array} \right.$

Future tense, Fore uel futurum esse, to be hereafter.

¶ Verbes in or, of the foure conjugations  
be declined after these examples.

Amor, aris uel are, amatus sū uel fui, amari, amatus, amādus.

Doceor, eris uel ere, doctus sū uel fui, doceri, doctus, docēdus

Legor, geris uel gere, lectus sum uel fui, lectus, legendus.

Audior, iris uel ire, auditus sū uel fui, audiri, auditus, audiēdus

Indicative

mode præf.

tens singu.

Amor, aris, uel are, atur,

Doceor, eris, uel ere, etur,

Legor, eris, uel ere, itur,

Audior, iris, uel ire, itur,

I am lōned.

Plur. mur, mini, tur.

Præterim:

perfecte

tens singu.

Amabar

Docebar

Legebar

Audiebar

I was lōned.

baris, uel bare, batur, Pl. mur, mini, tur.

Præterper

fect tens

singular

Amatus

Doctus

Lectus

Auditus

I have ben lōned

sum uel fui,

tus es, uel fuisti, tus est

uel fuit. Pl. ti sum<sup>9</sup> uel

imus, ti estis uel istis, ti

sunt erunt uel fuere.

Amatus

f.v. Not. in p. 36.



## eyght partes of speche.

The pres  
t p[er]f[ect]  
tense sing.Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
AuditusI had ben loued,  
eram uel fuerā,tus eras uel fueras, tu  
erat uel erat. Pl. ti am  
uel ramus, ti eratis, uel  
ratis, ti erant uel erantFuture t[em]p[or]  
singul.Amabor  
Docebor  
Legar  
Audiar

I shall or wyll be loued.

beris uel ere, bitur. Pl. b[im]ur, mini, untur.

eris uel ere, etur Plur. emur, emini, entur.

Impatiue  
mode p[re]s.  
tense. sing.Be thou  
loued,let hym  
be loued,let vs be  
loued,Be ye  
loued,let them  
be loued,Amare  
Amatorametur  
amator

Pl. emur

amini  
aminorentur  
antorDocere  
Docetordoceatur  
docetor

Pl. amur

cemin  
minorceantur  
centorLegere  
Legitorlegatur  
legitor

Pl. gemur

gemin  
minorgantur  
guntorAudire  
Auditoraudiatur  
auditor

Pl. iamur

dimini  
minordiantur  
diuntorOptatiue  
mode p[re]s.  
singul. vti.Amer  
Docear  
Legar  
Audiar

God graunt I be loued.

eris, uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.

aris, Pare, atur. Plur. amur, amini, antur.

P[re]terim  
perfect t[em]p[or]  
singul. vti.Amarer  
Docerer  
Legerer  
Audirer

wolde god I were loued.

eris uel ere, etur. Plur. remur, emini, entur.

P[re]terper  
fecte tense  
singul. vlin.Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Audit

wolde god I haue bene loued.

sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel  
fuerit. Plur. ti simus uel fuerimus, ti sitis  
uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

Cui

Ama-

## An introduction of the

**P**reterplu perfect tēs singul. vti. Amatus } wolde god I had bene loued.  
 Doctus } essem uel fuissē, tus esses uel fuisses, tus es  
 Lectus } set uel fuisset. Pl. ti essemus, uel fuissemus,  
 Auditus } ti essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

**F**uture tēs sing. vti. Amatus } God graunt I be loued hereafter.  
 Doctus } ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel  
 Lectus } fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eris  
 Auditus } tis uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerunt.

I may or can be loued.

**P**otenciall mode pte- sent tēs sin. Amer, eris, uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.  
 Docear }  
 Legar } aris, uel are, atur. Plur. amur, amini, amur.  
 Audiar }

**P**reterim perfect tēs singular. Amarer } I wolde shulde or ought to be loued.  
 Docerer }  
 Legerer } reris uel rere, retur. Plur. emar, emini, tur  
 Audirer }

**P**reterpers fecte tense singular. Amatus } I wolde shulde or ought to haue ben loued.  
 Doctus } sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel  
 Lectus } fuerit. Plurali, ti simus uel fuerimus, ti sitis  
 Auditus } uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

**P**reterplu perfect tēs singular. Amatus } I wolde shulde or ought to had ben loued.  
 Doctus } essem uel fuissē, tus esses uel fuisses, tus es  
 Lectus } set uel fuisset, Plur. ti essemus uel fuissemus.  
 Auditus } ti essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

**F**uture tēs. singular. Amatus } I may or can be loued hereafter.  
 Doctus } ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, t<sup>o</sup> erit uel  
 Lectus } fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eris  
 Auditus } tis uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

Amer



## eyght partes of speche.

whan I am loued.

Subiunctiue ctiue mode present tē singu. cum Pteritims pf. sin. cum	Amer, eris, uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.
	Docear
	Legar
	Audiar
Pteritper fecte tē singu. cum.	Amarer
	Docerer
	Legerer
	Audirer
Pteritplu perfect tē singu. cum	Amatus
	Doctus
	Lectus
	Audit
Futura tē singu. cum	Amatus
	Doctus
	Lectus
	Auditus
Infinitive mode ptes. & pterit perfect tē Pteritper fect & pte- ritpluper fecte tē future tē	Amari
	Doceri
	Legi
	Audiri
	Amatum
	Doctum
	Lectum
	Auditum
Amari to be loued.	
Doceri to be taught.	
Legi to be redde.	
Audiri to be hearde.	
Amatum To haue or had bene loued.	
Doctum esse uel fuisse.	
Lectum	
Auditum	
Amatum iri uel amandū esse, to be loued hereafter.	
Doctum iri uel docendū esse, to be taught hereafter.	
Lectum iri uel legēdum esse, to be reade hereafter.	
Auditū iri uel audiendū esse, to be hearde hereafter.	
Amatus	

## An introduction of the

Amatus	} Loned, Participle fut.	Amandus	} To be so ued heres after.
Doctus		Docendus	
Lectus		Legendus	
Auditus		Audiendus	

- \* Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens, to may or can.  
 Volo, uis, uolui, uelle, uolendi, do, dum, supinis caret, uolens, to wyl.  
 Nolo, nouis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, do, dum, supinis caret, nolens, to nyl.  
 Malo, mauis, malui, malle, malendi, do, dum, supinis caret, malens, to haue sieffer.  
 Edo, es, uel edis, edi, edere, uel esse, edendi, do, dum, esum, esu, edens, esurus, to eate.  
 Fio, fis, factus, sū, fieri, factus, fiendus, to be made.  
 Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus, to beare or to suffer.  
 Feror, ferris, latus sum uel fui, ferre, latus, ferendus, to be bozne or suffred.

Indicative  
mode pres  
sent tense  
sing.

} Possum, potes, potest, Volo, uis, uult, Nolo, nouis, nouult, Malo, mauis, mauult	} Plur.	} Possum, testis, possunt, Volum, uultis, uolunt, Nolum, nouultis, lunt, Malum, mauultis, alunt
} Edo edis, es, edit, P Fio, fis, fit, (est Fero, fers, fert, Feror ferris fertur uel re	} Plur.	} Edim, istis Pestis edunt, Fimus, fitis, fiunt, Ferimus, fertis, ferunt, Ferimur ferimini, ferunt.

Preterims  
perfect tē  
Singular,

Poteram	} bas, bat. plur. bamus, batís, bant.
Volebam	
Nolebam	
Malebam	
Edebam	
Fiebam	
Ferebam	

Fere



## eyght partes of speche.

Ferebar { baris uel bare. } batur, Pl. bamur, amini, bantur.

Preterperfecte tense singular.

{ Potui  
Volui  
Nolui  
Malui  
Edi  
Tuli } isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt uel ere. }

{ Factus  
Latus } sum uel fui, tus es uel fuisti, tus est uel fui  
Plur. ti sumus uel fuimus, ti estis uel fus  
istis, ti sunt fuerunt uel fuere.

Preterperfecte tense singular.

{ Potueram  
Volueram  
Nolueram  
Malueram  
Ederam  
Tuleram } ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.

{ Factus  
Latus } era uel fuera, tus eras uel fueras, tus erat  
uel fuerat. Plur. ti eramus uel fueramus,  
ti eratis uel fueratis, ti erant uel fuerant.

Future tense singular

Potero ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, runt.  
{ Volam  
Nolam  
Malam  
Edam  
Fiam  
Feram } es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Ferar { reris  
rere } retur. Plur. remur, remini, rentur.

Imperative mode

{ Possum  
Volo  
Malo } haue none imperative mode.

Cv

Nol

**singular**

Noli									Nolite nolitorē											
Nolito	} edat								editē estē	}	edant									
Es esto	} esto								edam <sup>e</sup> estote	}	edunto									
ede edito	} edito								editore	}										
Fito tu fiat									fiam <sup>e</sup> Fite	}	Fiant									
Fito	} Pl.								Fitote	}	Fiuntō									
Fer	} Ferat								feramus	}	Ferte	}	ferant							
ferto	} fertō									}	fertote	}	ferūto							
Ferre	} Feratur										Ferimini	}	ferātur							
fertor	} fertor								feramur	}	feriminor	}	ferūrōr							

Dptatine  
mode pꝛcs.  
singul. Sti.

Possim }  
 Velim } is, it. Plur. imus, itis, int.  
 Nolim }  
 Malim }  
 Edam }  
 Fiam } as, at. Plur. amus, atis, ant.  
 Fecram }

**Ferar, ferarís uel ferare, feratur. Pl. amur, amini, antur**

**P**reterims  
perfect tē  
singul. Sti.

Possem  
Vellem  
Nollem  
Mallem  
Ederem  
P. Essem  
Fierem

es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Ferrem Ferrer, eris uel ere, eatur. Pl. emur, emini,  
Potuerim ) (entur.

Deferper  
fecte tense  
sing. Trin.

Potuerim  
 Voluerim  
 Noluerim  
 Maluerim  
 Ederim  
 Tulerim

ris, rit, Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus sim uel fueris, tu sis uel fueris, tu sit uel erit. Pl.  
Latus tu si fuerim, tu sis uel fueris, tu sit uel erit. Pl.  
Potus tu si fuerim, tu sis uel fueris, tu sit uel erit. Pl.



eyght partes of speche.

Pzeterplus  
perfect tēs  
sing. vtin.

- Potuissem
- Voluissem
- Noluissem
- Maluissem
- Edissem
- Tulissem

ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.

Factus } essem uel fuisset, tus esses uel fuisses, tus es  
Latus } set uel fuisset. Plur. ti essemus uel fuissimus  
ti essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

future tēs  
singn. vtin.

- Potnero
- Voluero
- Noluero
- Maluero
- Edero
- Tulero

ris, rit. Plura. rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus } ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel  
Latus } fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis  
uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

The Potentall and the Subiunctiue  
mode be foymed and coniugated oꝝ  
varied lyke the optatiue.

Infinite  
mode pꝛes.  
ꝛ pzeterim  
perfect tēs

- Posse Pzeterper
- Velle fecte tense
- Nolle pzeterplus
- Malle perfecte
- Edere Pesse
- Ferre

- Potuisse
- Voluisse
- Noluisse
- Maluisse
- Edisse
- Tulisse

future

- Esuri
- Laturi
- esse

Pꝛesent ꝛ  
pzeterim  
perfect tēs  
future tēs

Fieri } Pzeterperfect ꝛ  
Ferri } pzeterpluperfect } Factum esse uel fuisse  
Factum ire uel faciendum esse.  
Latum ire uel ferendum esse.

Eo

*By Supins of  
3d Conjugation  
editum est in  
scera terre  
met. 1. 138. si  
compositis  
enult. e longa  
a teritum  
bitu, aditu  
ditum-urg*

**E**o and queo make ibam and quibam in the p̄terimperfect tēse of the indicatiue mode: and ibo & quibo, in the future tense and in all other modes and tenses, are varied lyke verbes in o of the fourthe coniugation, sauing that they make the gerundes, Eundi, eundo, eundum, Queundi queundo, queundum. ¶

Forminge  
of tenses.

**O**f the p̄terperfect tense of the indicatiue mode be formed the p̄terpluperfect tense of the same mode. The p̄terperfect tense, the p̄terpluperfect tense, & the future tense of the optatiue mode the potencial mode and the subiūctiue mode. The p̄terperfect and pluperfect tense of the infinitiue mode, as of Amaui, are formed amauerā, amauerim, amauissem, amauero, amauisse: ram, rim, & ro, by changing i. into e, sem & se, keping i, still.

Impersonals be declined thzough out all modes and tenses, in the voice of the third person singuler only, as Delectat, delectabat, delectauit, delectauerat, delectabit &c. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. &c. Studetur, studebatur. And haue com=



eyght partes of speche.

commonly befoze their englyshe this signe  
it, as It delireth me to reade. Delectat  
me legere. It becommeth not the to trifle.  
Non decet te nugas agere.

## Of a participle.



**P**articiple is a part of spe-  
che, deriued of a verbe and  
taketh part of a nowne, as  
gendze, declenſon, and caſe  
and parte of a verbe, as  
tenſe and ſignification: &

parte of both, as number, and figure.

**T**here be ſower maner of participles,  
one of the preſent teſe, an other of the pre-  
ter tenſe, & one of the future tenſe in rus, &  
an other of the future tenſe in dus.

**A** participle of the preſent tenſe hath  
his englyſhe ending in yng, as louing,  
and his latine in ans, or ens, as Amans,  
docens: And it is fourmed of the preterim-  
perfecte tenſe of the indicatiue mode by  
changing the laſt ſyllable into ns, as Ama-  
bam, amans, Audiebam, audiens, Auxiliabar,  
auxilians, Poteram, potens,

**3 per-**

## An introduction of the

**¶** A participle of the future in rus, be-  
tokeneth to do lyke the Infinitive mode  
of the active voice, as Amaturus, to loue  
or aboute to loue. And is fourmed of the  
later supine, by puttyng to rus, as Do-  
ctu, docturus.

**¶** A participle of the p̄ter tense, bath  
his englische ending in d, t, or n, as lo-  
ued, taught slayn, and his latin in tus,  
sus, xus, as amatus, uisus, nexus, and one  
in uis, as mortuus, And it is fourmed of  
the latter supine, by putting to s, as Le-  
ctu, lectus.

**¶** A participle of the future in dus, be-  
tokeneth to suffer like y<sup>e</sup> infinitive mode  
of the passive voice, as Amandus, to be  
loued. And it is fourmed of the genitive  
case of the participle of the p̄sent tense  
by changing tis, into dus, as Amantis,  
amandus, Legentis, legendus. And it is  
also founde to haue the signification of  
the p̄sente tense, as Legendis ueteribus  
proficis. In reading of olde authours thou  
doest profet.

**¶** Of a verbe active, and of a verbe neu-  
ter



ter, whiche hath the supines, come two participles, one of the present tense, and an other of the future in rus, as of Amo, comineth amans, amaturus, of Curro, currens, cursurus.

**C** Of a verbe passiue whose actiue hath the supines, come two participles, one of the p̄teretēse, and an other of the future in dus, as of amor, cōmeth amatus amādus.

**C** Of a verb deponēt comineth thre participles, one, of the p̄sēt tense, one of the p̄eter tense, and an other of the future in rus, as of Auxilior, comineth, auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. And if the verbe deponēt gouerne an accusatiue case after hī it maye founte also a participle in dus, as of loquor, loquendus.

**C** Of a verbe common comineth fower participles, as of Largior, comineth largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

**C** Participles of the p̄sēt tēse, be declined like nownes adiectiues with thre articles, as Nō hic hēc & hoc Amans, Genitiuo huius amantis, Datiuo huic amanti. &c.

**C** Participles of other tēses, be declined like

ol ol F  
y  
J J J J J

An introduction of the  
 lyke nownes adiectiues of thze diuers  
 endinges, as Amaturus, amatura, amatur-  
 rum. Amatus, amata, amatum. Amandus,  
 amanda, amandum.

## ¶ Of an aduerbe.

**A**n aduerbe is<sup>+</sup> a part of speche, toy-  
 ned to the verbes to declare their  
 signification.

**A**duerbes some be of time, as Hodie,  
 cras, heri, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper,  
 quando.

Some of place, as Vbi, ibi, hic, istic, illic,  
 intus, foris, *ubique, alicubi, alibi composita.*

Some of numbze, as Semel, bis, ter, quater,  
 iterum.

Some of order, as Inde, deinde, denique,  
 postremo.

Some of askyng or doubtynge, as Cur,  
 quare, unde, quorsum, num, numquid.

Some of calling, as Heus, o, ehodum.

Some of affirming, as Certe, ~~ne~~ profecto  
 sane, scilicet, licet, esto.

Some of denyng, as Nō, haud, minime,  
 neutis.



cyght partes of speche.

27  
41.

neutiq̃, nequaq̃.

Some of swering, as Pol, & depol, hercle, *me hercle,*  
*per pol, me castor.*  
medius, fidius.

Some of exhortyng, as Eia, age, agite,  
agedum.

Some of flatteryng, as Sodes, amabo.

Some of forbiddyng, as Ne.

Some of wyshtyng, as Vtinam, si, osi, o.

Some of gatheryng togyther, as Simul,  
una, pariter, non modo, non solum.

Some of partynge, as Scorsim, sigillatim,  
uicatim.

Some of choosyng as, Potius, imo.

Some of a thyng not finished, as Pene,  
ferè, propè, uix, modo non.

Some of shewing, as En, ecce.

Some of doubtyng, as Forsan, forsitan,  
fortassis, fortasse.

Some of chaunce, as Forte, fortuito.

Some of likenesse, as Sic, sicut, quasi, seu,  
tanq̃, uelut.

Some of qualitte, as Benè, malè, doctè,  
fortiter.

Some of quantitie, as Multum, parum, mi-  
nimum, paululum, plurimum.

D

Some

An introduction of the  
Some of comparisson, as Tam, q̄, magis,  
minus, maxime.

**C**ertaine aduerbes be compared, as  
Docte, doctius, doctissime, Fortiter,  
fortius, fortissime, Prope, propius, pro-  
xime.

Also the voyces of prepositions if they  
be sette alone, not haupnge any casuall  
woorde to serue vnto. toynd with them,  
be not prepositions, but are chaunged  
into aduerbes, as, Qui ante non cauet  
post dolebit, He that bewareth not afore,  
shall be sozry afterwarde. Coram laudare,  
& clam uitupare inhonestum est, In pre-  
sence to commende one, and behynde the  
backe to dispraise, is a pvincte of dishonesty.

## OF A CON= iunction.



Coniunction is a parte of  
spech, that ioineth wordes  
and sentences together.

**O**f coniunctions, some  
be copulatiues, Et, q̄, quo-  
q̄, ac,



eyght partes of speche.

43

q̃, ac, atq̃, nec, neq̃.

Some disiunctiues, as Aut, ue, uel, seu, siue.

Some discretiues, as Sed quidem, autem, uero, at, ast.

Some causales, as Nam, namq̃, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quod, quum, quoniam and quando sette for quoniam.

Some conditionalles, as Si, sin, modo, dum, dummodo.

Some exceptiues, as Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, preterq̃.

Some interrogatiues, as Ne, an, uerum, necne, anne, nonne.

Some illatiues, as Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaq̃, proin.

Some aductlatiues, as Etsi, quanq̃, quamuis, licet.

*o. It's also an A  
-verb. v. Robin*

Some redditiues to the same, as Tamē, attamen.

Some electiues, as Quam, ac, atq̃.

Some diminutiues, as Saltem, uel.

Di

De

# An introduction of the OF A PREPO= SITION.



Preposition is a parte of speche most commonly set befoze other partes, either in apposition, as Ad patrem, or els in composition

as Indoctus.

*soli Accusativo uiuant, licet alijs sibi proponant.*  
*1 p. Tmesin. vel ob alia alig. nom. ut Per mihi. Cic.*  
*Phil. 1. 17. v. sup. in p. 42.*

**These prepositions folowynge serue to the accusative case.**

Ad to,	Extra without,	Post after,
Apud at,	Intra within,	Trans on the farther syde,
Ante befoze	Inter betwene	Ultra beyonde,
Aduersus } Aduersu }	Infra beneth Iuxta beside of contra against nigh to	Præter besyde, Supra aboue
Cis } Citra }	Ob for Pone behynde	Circiter about, Vsque vntyll,
Circum } Circa }	Per by or thryough Prope nigh	Secus by, Versus toward
Contra against Erga towarde	Propter for Secundum after	Penes { in the power.

**Where note, that uersus, is sette after his**

*Ante Soci*

*Temporis. Ante mare et terras —*

*Dignitatis. Non ponebat. n. nuncios ante salutem. Ennius*



eyght partes of speche.

his casuall woorde, as Londinū uersus, to-  
warde London. And lykewyse may pe-  
nes, be set also.

**T**hese prepositions folowynge serue  
to the ablatiue case.

A	}	from or fro	Pro for	}	before or in comparison
Ab					
Abs					
Cum with			Palam openly		
Coram		before or in presence	Sine	}	without
			Abs or		
Clam privily			Tenus untill or vpto.		
De	}	of or fro.			
E					
Ex					

*Clam tam Accu-  
gam Ablat. regit.  
pag. retro 2a.*

where note, that if the casual word toy-  
ned with tenus, be the plurall number,  
it shall be putte in the genitiue case, and  
be sette before tenus, as Aurium tenus,  
Vp to the eares.

**N**ote also, that the voyces of prepositi-  
ons beyng set alone without their casu-  
all wordes, be not prepositions, but are  
turned into aduerbes, as is aforesayd in  
the aduerbe.

**D i i t**

**T h e s e**

## An introduction of the

These prepositions folowynge serue to  
bothe cases, as In, with this signe to, to  
the accusatiue case, as

In urbem, into the citie.

In, without this signe to, to the ablatiue  
as In te spes est, My hope is in the.

Sub noctem, A lyttell before nyght,

Sub iudice lis est, The matter is before the  
iudge,

Super lapidem, Vpon a stone.

Super uiridi fronde, Vpon grene leaues.

Subter terram, Vnder the earth,

Subter aqua, Vnder the water,

## Of an Interiection.



An interiection is a parte of  
speche, whiche betokeneth a  
sodaine passion of the mind,  
vnder an vnperfect voice.

Some are of mirth, as Euax, uah,

Some of sorowe, as Heu, hei,

Some of dreade, as Atat.

Some of meruayling, as Pape.

Some of disdayning, as Hem, uah.

Some



eyght partes of speche.

Some of thunnyng, as Apage.

Some of praynyng, as Euge.

Some of scoynyng, as Hui.

Some of exclamation, as Proh deum at-  
que hominum fidem.

Some of cursyng, as Ve, malum.

Some of laughyng, as Hah, ha, he.

Some of callnyng, as Eo, oh, io.

Some of silēce, as Au. And such others.

## ● GODLY LESSONS for chyldren.



**P** is the fyrste pvincte of  
wisedom to knowe thy self.  
Primus est sapiētię gradus te-  
ipsum noscere.

Feare of the lorde, is the be-  
gynninge of wisdom.

Initium sapientię timor domini.

There is no man that synneth not.

Non est homo qui non peccet.

If we say we be faultlesse we deceyue our  
selues, and truthe is not in vs.

Si dixerimus peccatum non habemus, nos ip-

**P. liii.**

for

## An introduction of the

*nos fallimus, & ueritas in nobis non est.*

So god loued the worlde, that he gaue his  
only begotten sonne, that none, whiche  
beleueth in him, shulde perishe, but enioy  
euerlastyng lyfe.

*Sic deus dilexit mundum, ut filium suum uni-  
genitū daret, ut omnis qui credit in eum non  
pereat, sed habeat uitam æternam.*

Christ is the lambe of god, whiche taketh  
away the synnes of the world.

*Christus est agnus dei qui tollit peccata mūdi*  
There is none other name vnder heauen  
gyuen ynto men, by the whyche we must  
be saued.

*Non est aliud nomen sub cœlo datum ho-  
minibus, in quo oporteat nos saluos fieri,*  
He that hath my commaundementes, and  
kepeth them, it is he that loueth me.

*Qui habet mandata mea, & seruat ea, ille est  
qui diligit me.*

Ye be my frendes, if ye dooe what soo euer  
I commaunde you.

*Vos amici mei estis, si feceritis quęcūq; ego  
pręcipio uobis.*

I giue you a newe commandement, to loue  
eche



eyght partes of speche.

each other, as I haue loued you.

Præceptum nouum do uobis, ut diligatis mutuo, sicut ego dilexi uos.

Not the heares of the lawe be iuste before god, but they that expresse the law in their workes, shal be counted iust.

Non qui audiunt legem iusti sunt apud deum, sed qui legem factis exprimunt, iusti habebuntur.

Honour thy father and mother, that thou mayste doo well, and liue longe vppon the earth.

Honora patrem & matrem, ut bene tibi sit, & sis longeuus in terra.

Be ye subiect to the king, as to the most excellent, and to his deputies, which be sent of him.

Regi subditi estote tanquam præcellenti, & præsidibus, ut qui ab eo mittantur.

Do reuerence to age.

Coram cano capite assurgito.

Thou shalt not hurte any wedowe, ne none that is fatherlesse.

Vidua & pupillo non nocebis.

Thou shalt vpbraide no straunger.

D. v.

Ad.

## An introduction of the

Aduenæ non exprobrabis.

Nothinge is gyuen more truely to Christ,  
then that is gyuen to the pooze.

Nihil uerius datur Christo, q̄ quod egenis  
confertur.

Se not whan thou giuest, haue an eie whā  
thou takest.

Da cæcus, accipe occulatus.

A good conscience, is a sure defence.

Murus q̄neus sana conscientia.

Be in dede as thou doest pretende.

Quod uideri uis, esto.

It is tru honoz to be worshipped for vertue,  
Verus honor est uenerari ob uirtutem.

It is tru glozy to be wel reported for vertue,  
Vera gloria est, bene audire ob uirtutem.

It is trewe nobilitie to be like in conditions  
to the good parentes.

Vera nobilitas est, bonis parentibus esse  
moribus similis.

It is trewe power to haue many whome  
thou mayest dooe for.

Vera potentia est, habere multos quibus pro  
be consulas.

There is no stronger defence then feithfull  
frens



eyght partes of speche.

51.

frendes.

Nullum potētius satellisium, q̄ amici fideles.

Frendshipp is the sause of lyse.

Sal uite amicitia.

There is no trewe frendshyppe but emonge good men.

Vera amicitia non est nisi inter bonos.

Plesure is the baite of mischiefes.

Voluptas malorum esca.

Memory is made weake with belicates.

Memoria delictis eueruatur.

Dyuerse meates be noysom to man, but dyuerse sauses more noysome.

Varietas ciborum homini pestilens, pestilentior condimentorum.

wyne is poyson to the synewes, and the destruction of memorye.

Vinum neruorum uenenum, & memorie mors est.

Bay garmentes prouoke to pride.

Culta uestimenta sunt instrumenta superbie.

Be not ashamed to lerne thinges that thou knowest not.

Que ignoras ne pudeat querere.

Learne of fooles to be more ware.

Ex stultis

## An introduction of the

Ex stultis disce quō fias cautior.

Learne of wyse men, that thou mayest be  
the better.

Ex sapientibus disce, quō fias melior.

Tyme ought to be moche sette by.

Magno estimandum tempus.

Truthe is the doughter of tyme.

Veritas temporis filia.

A trewe man is beleued, yea though he lye.

Veraci creditur, & mentienti.

A lyer is not beleued though he sweare.

Mendaci non creditur ne iurato quidem.

Let no daye escape without profet.

Nullus prætereat sine linea dies.

## THE CONCORDES of latyne speche.



**L**et the due ioining of woꝝ  
des in construction, it is to  
be vnderstanded, that in la  
tyn spech there be thꝛe con  
coꝝdes. The first betwene  
the nominatiue case and the verbe. The  
seconde betwene the substantiue and the  
adꝛ



# eyght partes of speche.

53.

adiectiue. The thynde betwene the antecedent and the relatiue.

**¶** Whan an english is giuen to be made in latine, loke out the principall verbe.

**¶** If there be mo verbes then one in a sentence, the fyrst is the principall verbe, except it be the infinitiue mode, or haue before it a relatiue, as that, whom, whiche: or a coniunction, as, ut, that, cum, whan, si, if, or suche other.

**¶** Whan ye haue founde the verbe, aske this question who, or what, & that worde that answereth to the questiō, shal be the nominatiue case to the verbe: excepte it be a verbe impersonal, whiche wyl haue no nominatiue case. Whiche nominatiue case shal in makynge and construyng latine, be sette before the verbe, except a question be asked, and than the nominatiue is set after the verbe or after the signe of the verbe, as Amas tu? Louest thou? Venit ne rex? Doth the kyng come? Likewys if the verbe be of the imperatiue, mode as Ama tu, loue thou, Amato ille, lette him loue.

And

**A**nd that casuall woorde that cometh next after the verb and answereth to this question, whom or what, made by þ verb shal comonly be the accusatiue case except þ verb de properly gouerne an other case after him to be construed withal: as, If thou couest to please the maister, vse diligēce, and be not so slacke, that thou shalt nede a spurre. Si cupis placere magistro utere diligētia, nec sis tātus cessator, ut calcaris indigeas.

**A** verbe personalle agreeth with his nominatiue case, in number and person, as The maister redeth, and ye regard not. Preceptor legit, uos uero negligitis.

**W**here note that the fyrste person is moze woorthy than the secunde, and the secunde moze woorthy than the thirde.

**M**any nominatiue cases singular with a coniunctio copulatiue coming between them, will haue a verbe plurall, whiche verbe plural shal agre with the nominatiue case of the most woorthy persone, as I and thou be in sauegarde, Ego & tu sumus in tuto. Thou and thy father are in ieopardie, Tu & pater periclitamini. Thy father

1 pater thy father



34  
Eygth partes of speche.

55.

father & the maister haue sent for the. Pater  
& præceptor accersunt te.

**¶** Whena verbe commeth betwene two  
nominatiue cases of diuers numbres &  
verb may indifferētly accoꝝd with either  
of them, so that they be both of one persō,  
as Amantium irē amoris redintegratio est.  
The falling out of louers is a reuuing of  
loue. Quid enī nisi uota supersūt? For what  
remaineth sauing only praier? Pectora per  
cussit, pectus quoq; robora fiunt, She stroke  
her brest and her brest turned into oke also.  
**¶** Here note also that somtimes an infi  
nitue mode of the verbe, ozels a whole  
clause, ozels some member of a sentence  
may be the nominatiue case to the verbe,  
as Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est, To a  
rise betime in the morning, is the most bol  
some thing in the world. Nil scire uita iucun  
dissima, To know nothing, is the most plea  
sant, oz the sweetest lyfe of all.

The seconde concorde.

**¶** Whan ye haue an adiectiue, aske this  
question, who oz what, and that þ answer  
eth to þ question,shalbe the substantiue.  
The

## An introduction of the

**T**he adiectiue, whether it be a nowne  
a pronowne or a participle, agreeth with  
his substantiue, in case, gender and num-  
ber, as *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*,  
*A sure frende is tried in a doubtful matter.*  
*Homo armatus*, *A man armed.* *Ager colen-*  
*dus*, *A field to be tilled.* *Hic uir*, *this man.*  
*Meus herus est*, *It is my mayster.* *Uomo &*

**H**ere note, that the masculine gender  
is moze woꝛthy then the feminine, and the  
feminine moze woꝛthy then the neuter.

**M**any substantiues singular, with  
a coniunction copulatiue commyng be-  
tween them, wil haue an adiectiue plural,  
whiche adiectiue shall agree with the  
substantiue of the most woꝛthy geode, as  
*Rex & regina beati*, *The kynge and the*  
*quene blessed.* *Rex & regina*

## The thirde Concorde.

**W**han ye haue a relative, aske this  
question, *who*, or *what*, and that that  
answereth to the question, shall be the  
antecedente.

**A**n antecedente moſte commonly is a  
woꝛde that goeth befoꝛe the relative, and  
is re-



35  
eyght partes of speche.

57.

relatyue, and is reherſed agayne of the  
relatyue. *Vir. 2. man.*

**T**he relative agreeth with his antecede-  
dent in gender, numbꝛe, & person, as Vir  
ſapit qui pauca loquitur, That man is wiſe  
that ſpeaketh ſewe.

Sometime a relative hath foꝛ his ante-  
cedēt that whole reſon that goeth befoꝛe  
him, and than he ſhalbe put in the neuter  
gender, and ſingular numbꝛe, as In tem-  
pore ueni, quod omnium eſt primum, I came  
in ſeaſon, whiche is the chiefe and principal  
thyng of all. But if the relative be refer-  
red to two clauses oꝛ moꝛe, than the rela-  
tiue ſhalbe put in the plurall number, as  
Tu multum dormis, & ſape potas, quę ambo  
ſunt corpori inimica, Thou ſlepeſt moche,  
and drinkeſt often, whiche both thynges are  
nought foꝛ the body.

**W**hen this engliſhe that may be tur-  
ned into this engliſhe which, it is a rela-  
tiue, otherwiſe it is a coniunction, which  
in latine is called q, oꝛ ut, & in latine ma-  
king, it may elegantly be put awaye by  
turning the nominatiue caſe into ꝑ accu-

**E**

ſatiue

The construction of the  
 satiue, and the verbe into the infinitiue  
 mode, as Gaudeo quod tu bene uales, gau-  
 deo te bene ualere, I am glad that thou art  
 in good health. Iubeo ut tu abeas, Iubeo te  
 abire, I byd that thou go hens.

Many antecedentes singular, hauing  
 a coniunction copulatiue betwene them,  
 wpll haue a relatiue plural, whiche rela-  
 tiue shal agre with the antecedent of the  
 most woꝝthy gêder, as Imperium & digni-  
 tas quæ petisti, The rule and dignitie which  
 thou hast required. For in thinges not apt  
 to haue life, the neuter gender is moste  
 woꝝthy, yea and in such case though the  
 substantiues oꝝ antecedêtes be of the mas-  
 culine oꝝ of the feminine gêdꝛe, and none  
 of thê of the neuter, yet may the adiectiue  
 oꝝ relatiue be put in the neuter gêder, as  
 Arcus & calami sunt bona, The bowe and a-  
 rowes be good. Arcus & calami quæ fre-  
 gisti, The bowe and arowes whiche thou  
 haste broken.

The case of the relatiue.

**C**oohan there commeth no nominatiue  
 case betwene the relatiue and the verbe,  
 the



eyght partes of speche.

59

the relative shall be the nominatiue case to the verbe, as Miser est qui nummos admiratur, wretched is that person which is in loue with money.

But whan there cometh a nominatiue case betwene the relative and the verbe, the relative shall be such case, as the verb wyl haue after him, as Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, Happy is he whom other mennes harmes do make to beware.

As the relative may be the nominatiue case to the verbe, so he may be substantiue to the adiectiue, that is ioyned with him or that cometh after him, as Diuitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum, wyl not thou loue ricbesse, whiche to do is the most beggarly thyng in the worlde.

Yet here is to be vnderstanded and noted, that the relative is not alwaies gouerned of the verbe that he cometh befoze, but sometime of the infinitiue mode that cometh after the verb, as Quibus uoluisti me gratias agere, egi, what persons thou wilt me to thanke, I haue thanked. Sometime of the participle, as Quibus rebus ad

C.ii.

ductus

## The construction of the

ductus fecisti? with what thynges moued  
 dyddest thou it? Sometime of the gerund,  
 as *Qua nunc non est narrandi locus*; whiche  
 thynges at this present, is no tyme to  
 telle. Sometime of a pzeoposition set be-  
 foze him, as *Quem in locum deducta res sit*,  
 vides, Vnto what state the matter is nowe  
 brought, thou seest. Sometime of the  
 substantiue that he dothe accompanie with,  
 as, *Senties, qui uir siem*. Thou shalt per-  
 ceue what a felowe I am. Albeit in this  
 maner speakinge, *qui*, is an indefinite,  
 and not a relatiue. Sometime of a nowne  
 partitiue or distributiue, as *Quarū rerum*  
*utrū minus uelim non facile possū existimare*,  
 Of the which two thynges whether I wold  
 with lesse wil haue, I can not easily este-  
 me. Sometime it is put in y<sup>e</sup> gentiue case by  
 reason of a substantiue coming next after  
 him, as *Ego illum non noui, cuius causa hoc*  
*incipis*, I knowe him not for whose cause  
 thou beginnest this matter. Sometimes it  
 is otherwise gouerned of a nowne sub-  
 stantiue, as *Omnia tibi dabuntur quibus*  
*opus habes*, All thynges shalbe gyuen the,  
 whiche



# eyght partes of speche.

whiche thou hast nede of. Sometymes of an aduerbe, as Cui utrum obuiam, procedam, non dum statui, whome whether I wyll go forth to mete with, I haue not yet determined. Sometime it is put in the ablatiue case with this sygne than, and is gouerned of the comparatiue degree comming after him, as Vtere uirtute qua nihil est melius, Vse vertue, than the whiche nothing is better. Sometime it is not gouerned at all, but is put in the ablatiue case absolute, as Viuar Henricus octauus quo rege perpetuo felix est Britannia, Long may Henry the eyght lyue, who being king, al England is styl for euer happy. Also whan it signifieth an instrumēt, wherwith a thyrng to be done, it is put in the ablatiue case, as Ferrum habuit, quo se occiderit, He had a kniſe wherwith he wold haue slaine him selfe.

¶ Whan a relatiue cometh betwen two substantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferently accoꝝd with eyther of them, as Auis que passer appellatur, Or Auis qui passer appellatur, The birde which is called

C.iii.

a sparowe

## The construction of the

a sparoe: yea though the substantiues be of diuers numbers also, as Is that called Lutetia that we do call Parise. Est ne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus. Or els, Est ne ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus.

Nownes interrogatiues and infinites folowe the rule of *p* relative, as Quis, uer, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which euer come befoze the verb like the relative, as Hei mihi qualis erat, talis erat, qualem nunquidi.

Construction of nownes substantiues.

When. ii. substantiues come together betokening diuers thinges, *p* later shalbe the genitiue case, as Facundia Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero Opus Vergilij, The work of Vergil. Amator studiorum, A louer of studies. Dogma Platonis, The opinion of Plato.

But if they belong both to one thing, they shalbe put both in one case, as Pater meus uir, amat me puerum, My father being a man, loueth me a childe.

When the englische of this word res, is put with an adiectiue, ye may put awaye  
res



cyght partes of speche.

res, and put the adiectiue in the neuter gender like a substantiue as Multa me impedierunt, Many thinges haue letted me. And being so put, it may be the substantiue to an adiectiue, as Pauca his similia, A fewe thinges lyke vnto these. Nonnulla huiusmodi, Many thinges of lyke sorte.

¶ An adiectiue in the neuter gender, put alone without a substantiue, standeth for a substantiue, and may haue a genitiue case after him, as if it were a substantiue as Multum lucri, Moche gaines. Quantum negotij, Howe moche busines. Id operis, That werke.

¶ Wordes in importing enduement of any quality or propriety to y<sup>e</sup> praise or disp<sup>r</sup>aise of a thing coming after a notable substantiue, or a verb substantiue may be put in the ablatiue case, or in the genitiue, as A child of a good towardnes. Puer bona indolis, or Puer bone indolis. Puer boni ingenij, or Puer ingenio bono, A child of a good wit ¶ Opus & usus, latine for nede, require an ablatiue case, as Opus est mihi tuo iudicio, I haue nede of thy iudgement. Viginti

C.iiii.

minis

\* Plant. Asi.  
a. r. s. i.

The construction of the  
 minis usus est filio, My sonne hath nede of  
 twenty poundes.

Construction of adiectiues.

The genitiue case.

**A**diectiues that signify Desyre, know-  
 ledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forget-  
 ting, and such others like require a gen-  
 tiue case, as Cupidus auri, Couetous of mo-  
 ney. Peritus belli, Expert of warfare. Ignarus  
 omniū, Ignorant of all thinges. Fidens ani-  
 mi, Bold of hart. Dubius mentis, Doubt-  
 full of mind. Memor præteriti, Mindful of  
 that is past. Reus furti, Accused of theft.

**N**ownes partitiues and certain inter-  
 rogatiues, with certayn nounes of num-  
 ber, require a genitiue case, as, Aliquis, u-  
 ter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius,  
 quisquē, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis  
 for aliquis, or quis, an interrogatiue, unus  
 duo, tres, &c. Primus, secundus, tertius, &c.  
 as Aliquis nostrum, Primus omnium.

**W**hen a question is asked, I shal an-  
 swere by the same case & tense, & the que-  
 stion is asked by, as Cuius est fundus? uici-  
 ni, Quid agitur in ludo litterario? studetur.

Excepte



eyght partes of speche.

65

Except the question be asked by Cuius, a, um, as Cuia est sententia? Ciceronis. Or by a worde that may gouerne dyuers cases, as Quantum emisti librū? paruo. Or except I must answere by one of these possessiues, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, uester, as cuius est domus? non uestra sed nostra.

Nownes of the comparatiue and the suplatiue degre, put partitiuely, that is to say hauing after them this english of or among, require a genitiue case, as Aurīū mollior est sinistra, Of the eares the left is the softer. Cicero oratorum eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of oratours.

Nownes of the cōparatiue degre, hauing than or by after them, do cause the word folowing to be the ablatiue case, as Frigidior glacie, More cold than yce. Doctior multo, Better lerned by a great deale. Vno pede altior, hygher by a foote.

The datiuē case.

Adiectiues that betokē profit or disprofit, likenesse, vnlikenesse, plesure, submittyng, or belonging to any thing, require a datiuē case, as Labor est utilis corpori,

¶ b

Labour

## The construction of the

bour is profitable to the body. *Aequalis Hectori*, Equall to Hector. *Idoneus bello*, Fitte for warre. *Iucundus omnibus*, Pleasant to al persons. *Parenti supplex*, Suppliant to his father. *Mihi propium*, Proper to me.

Lykewise nownes of the passiue signification in bilis, and participialles in dus, as *Flebilis flendus omnibus*, to be lamented of al men. *Formidabilis*, formidandus hosti, to be feared of his enneimies.

### The accusatiue case.

**T**he measure of length, bzeadth, or thickenesse of any thing, is put after adiectiues in the accusatiue case, and sometime in the ablatiue case, as *Turris alta centum pedes*, A toure an hundred fote high. *Arbor lata tres digitos*, A tree three fingers brode. *Liber crassus tres pollices, uel tribus pollicibus*, A booke thre ynches thicke.

### The ablatiue case.

Adiectiues signifieng fulnes, emptines plenty or wantinge, requite an ablattue case, & sometime a genitiue, as *Copius abundans*, *Crura thymo plena*, *Vacuus ira, irę, ab ira*, *Nulla epistola inanis, re aliqua*, *Ditissimus agri*



4 eyght partes of speche.

40  
67.

agri, Stultorum plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi  
mentis inops oblatū respuat aurum? Integer  
uite selerisq; purus, Nō eget Mauri iaculis nec  
arcu, Expers omniū. Corpus inane animæ.

These adiectiues Dignus, indignus, prædi-  
tus, captus, cōtentus, with such others, wil  
haue an ablattue case as, 'Dignus honore.  
Captus oculis, Virtute præditus, Paucis con-  
tentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and  
contentus, may in stede of the casual word  
haue an infinitiue mode of a verbe, as  
Dignus laudari, worthy to be praised. Contē-  
tus in pace uiuere, Content to liue in peace.

Construction of the pronowne.

These genitiue cases of the p̄initiuēs,  
mei, tui, sui, nostri, & uestri, be v̄sed whē suf-  
fering is signified, as Pars tui. Amor mei:  
but whā doing is signified meus, tuus, su-  
us, noster and uester, be v̄sed, as Ars tua,  
imago tua.

These genitiue cases, Nostrum, uestrum  
be v̄sed after distributiues, partitiues,  
comparatiues, and superlatiues as, Ne-  
mo uestum, aliquis nostrū, maior uestrum,  
max

## The construction of the maximus naru nostrum.

Construction of the uerbe, and firste  
with the nominatiue case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and certayne verbes  
passiues, as dicor uocor, salutor, appellor,  
habeor, existimor, uideor, with others like,  
wil haue such case after the, as they haue  
befoze them, as Fama est malum, Fame is  
an euil thying. Malus cultura fit bonus, An  
euil person by due ordzing or gouernance is  
made good. Cræsus uocatur diues, Cresus  
is called ryche. Horatius salut<sup>ur</sup> poeta, Ho-  
-race is saluted by the name of poete. Malo  
te diuitem esse, quam haberi, I had leauer  
thou were rich in dede, than so accompted.

**A**lso verbes that betoken bodily mo-  
uing, going, resting, or doyng, which ben  
propely called verbes of gesture, as Eo,  
incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, stu-  
deo, dormio, somnio, & others like, as they  
haue befoze them a nominatiue case of  
the Doer or sufferer, so may they haue af-  
ter them a nominatiue case of a nowne or  
pticiple, declarng the maner of circum-  
stance of the doyng or sufferng, as Ince-  
do



eyght partes of speche.

69.

do claudus, I go lame. Petrus dormit securus, Peter slepeth void of care, Tu cubas supinus, thou liest in bedde with thy face upward. Somnias uigilans, Thou dreamest waking. Sudeto stans, Study thou standyng. And lykewise of the accusatiue case, as Non decet quenq̃ meiere currentem aut mandantem. It doth not become any man to pyss running or eatyng.

**A**nd generally whan the word *þ* goth befoze the verbe, and the word that cometh after the verbe, belong both to one thinge, *þ* is to say, haue respect eyther to other, or depend either of other, they shal be put both in one case, whether the verbe be transitue or intrāsitue, of what kind soeuer the verbe be, as Loquor frequens, I speake often. Taceo multus, I hold my peace moche. Scribo epistolas rarissimus, I wryte letters veray seldome. Ne assuescas bibere winum ieiunus, Accustome not thy self to drinke wine next the barte, or not haunyng eaten some what afore.

**T**his verbe Sum, whan it betokeneth or importeth possessiō, owenyng, or other wise

## The construction of the

wyse pertaynyng to a thyng, as a token, propriety, duty, or guise, it causeth the noun, pronoun or participle, following to be put in the genitive case, as, *Hec uestis est patris*, This garment is my fathers. *Insuperis est dicere non putaram*, It is a token of a foole to say I had not thought. *Extremus est dementis dicere dediscenda*, It is a punct of the greatest folly in this worlde to learne thinges that muste afterwarde be learned otherwyse. *Orantis est nihil nisi celestia cogitare*, It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to haue mynd on nothyng but beuenly thinges.

**E**xcept that these pronounes, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, uester*, shall in suche maner speakynges be vsed in y<sup>e</sup> nominatiue case, as *Hic codex est meus*, This booke is myne. *Hac domus est uestra*, This house is yours. *Non est mentiri meum*, It is not my guise or propriety to lye. *Nostrum est iniuriam non inferre*. It is our partes not to do wrong. *Tuum est omnia iuxta pati*, It is thy part or duty to suffre al thinges in lyke.

**V**erbes that betoken to esteeme or re-  
garde



gard. require a genitiue case, as Parui dicitur probitas, Honestie is reckened lyttel worth. Maximi penditur nobilitas, Noblesse of byrthe is very moche regarded.

¶ Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quityng, or assoliling, wil haue a genitiue case of y crime, the cause, or the thynge that one is accused, condemned, or warned of, or els an ablatiue, most commonly without a pzeposition, as Hic furti se alligat uel furto. Admonuit me errati uel errato. De pecunijs repetundis damnatus est.

¶ Satago, misereor, miseresco, require a genitiue case, as Rerū suarum satagit. Misereere mei deus.

¶ Reminiscor, obliuiscor, memini, wyl haue a genitiue or an accusatiue case, as Reminiscor historie, obliuiscor carminis, Recordor pueritiam, Obliuiscor lectionem, Memini tui uel de te, I speake of the, Memini te, I remember the.

¶ Egeo, indigeo tui uel de te, I haue nede of the. Potior urbis, I conquere the citie. Potior uoto, I obtaine my desire.

The

# The construction of the The dative case.

All maner of verbes, put acquisitiuely,  
that is to say, with these tokens to or for,  
after theym, wyl haue a dative case, as  
Non omnibus dormio, I slepe not to al men  
Huic habeo non tibi, I haue it for this man,  
and not for the.

To this rule doth belonge all verbes,  
betokenynge

To profit or dysprofit, as

{ Commodo  
{ Incommodo  
{ Noceo

To compare, as

{ Comparo  
{ Compono  
{ Confero

To give or  
refuse, as

{ Dono  
{ Reddo  
{ Refero

To promise or to  
pay, as

{ Promitto  
{ Polliceor  
{ Soluo

To com-  
mande or  
show, as

{ Impero  
{ Indico  
{ Monstro

To trust as

{ Fido  
{ Confido  
{ Fidem habeo

To obey  
or to be a  
gaynst, as

{ Obedio  
{ Adulor  
{ Repugno

To be angry  
or to be

{ Minor  
{ Indignor  
{ Irascor.

Also Sum, with his compouñdes, except  
possum, also verbes compounded with Sa-  
tis, bene, and male, as Satisfacio, benefacio,  
malefacio: finally certain verbes compouñ-  
ded with these prepositions, Pre, ad, con,  
sub, an, post, ob, in, & inter, wyl haue a da-  
tue



eyght partes of speche.

73.

tiue case, as Præluceo, adiaceo, commigro,  
suboleo, antesto, posthabeo, obijcio, insulto,  
interfero.

This verbe Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be set for habeo, and than the worde that semeth to be the nominatiue case, shalbe put in the datyue case, and the word that semeth to be y<sup>e</sup> accusatiue case, shalbe the nominatiue, as Est mihi mater, I haue a mother. Non est mihi argentum, I haue no money. But if Sum be y<sup>e</sup> infinitiue mode, this nominatiue shalbe tourned into the accusatiue, as Scio tibi non esse argentum, I knowe thou hast no money.

Also whan Sum hath after him a nomi-  
natiue case and a Datiue, the worde that  
is the nominatiue case may be put also in  
the Datiue, so that Sum may in suche ma-  
ner speakinges be cōstrued with a double  
datiue case, as Sum tibi presidio, I am to  
the a sauegarde. Hęc res est mihi uoluptati,  
This thing is to me a pleasure. And not on-  
ly Sum, but also many other verbes may  
in such speakinges haue a double datiue  
case, one of the person, and an other of

[illegible]

of England  
presented  
to him

The construction of the  
the thing, as *Do tibi uestem pignori, Vera  
to hoc tibi uitio, Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.*

The accusatiue case.

**U**erbes transitiues, are all suche as  
haue after them an accusatiue case of the  
sufferer, whether they be actiues, cōmon,  
or deponētes, as *Vsus promptos facit. For  
minæ ludificantur uiros, Largitur pecuniam.*

Also verbes neuters maye haue an ac-  
cusatiue case of their owne signification,  
as *Endimionis somnum dormis. Gaudeo  
gaudium, Viuo uitam.*

Verbes of asking, teaching, and array-  
ing, wil haue. ii. accusatiue cases, one of  
the sufferer, and the other of the thing as  
*Rogo te pecuniam, Doceo te litteras, Quod  
te iamdudum horror, Exuo me gladium.*

The ablatiue case.

All verbes require an ablattue case of  
the instrument put with this signe with,  
befoze it, or of the cause, or of the maner  
of doing, as *Ferit eum gladio, Taceo metu,  
Summa eloquentia causam egit.*

The word of price is put after verbes in  
the ablatiue case, as *Vēdidi auro, Emprus  
sum*



**¶** Verbes of comparison oꝛ excedynge  
 f. ii. map

## The construction of the

may haue an ablatiue case of the woꝝde that signifieth the measure of excedyng, as *Præfero hūc multo . Paulo illum superat.*

**A** noꝝne oꝝ a pꝛonowne substantiue toynded with a paticiple, expꝛessed oꝝ vnderstande, and hauing none other woꝝd wherof it may be gouerned, shalbe put in the ablatiue case absolute, as *The kinge comminge, the enneimies fledde, Rege ueniente hostes fugerunt. I being captayne, thou shalt ouercome, Me duce uinces.* And it may be resolued by any of these woꝝdes, *Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam,* as *Rege ueniente, i. dum ueniret rex. Me duce, i. si ego dux fuero.*

## Construction of passiues.

**A** verbe passiue wll haue after him an ablatiue case, with a pꝛeposition, oꝝ some time a datiuue of the doer, as *Vergilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur.* And þ̄ same ablattue oꝝ datiuue shalbe þ̄ nominatiue case to the verbe, if it be made by þ̄ actiue as *Ego lego Vergilium. Petas tu famam.*

## Gerundes.

**G**erundes and **S**uptnes wpll haue  
suche



suche case, as the verbes that they come of, as *Ocium scribendi litteras*, *Ad consulendum tibi*, *Auditum poetas*.

Di.

**¶** When the englyshe of the infinitiue mode cometh after any of these nownes substantiues, as *Studiū*, *causa*, *tempus*, *gratia*, *Ocium occasio*, *libido*, *Spes*, *oportunitas*, *uoluntas*, *Modus*, *ratio*, *gestus*, *satietas*, *Potestas*, *licentia*, *consuetudo*, *Consilium*, *uis*, *norma*, *Amor*, *cupido*, *locus* and others like, if the verbe shulde be of the actiue voice, it shalbe made by the gerunde in Di.

**¶** The same gerunde in di, is vsed also after certayne adiectiues, as *Cupidus uisendi*, *Certus eundi*, *Peritus iaculandi*, *Gnarus bellandi*.

Do.

**¶** When I haue the englyshe of the participle of the present tense with this sygne of, or with, comynge after a nowne adiectiue, it shal in latine making be put in the gerunde in Do, as *I am wery of walking*, *Defessus sum ambulando*, *Ter. Adel. ac. 4. 56.*

**¶** Also the englyshe of the participle of  
F.iii. the

The construction of the  
the present tense comming without a sub  
stantiue with this signe in, or by, before  
him. Chal in latine makinge be put in the  
gerunde in Do, as Caesar dando, subleuan  
do, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In appa  
rando, totum hunc consumunt diem.

¶ And the gerund in Do, is vsed either  
without a preposition, or with one of  
these prepositions, A, ab, de, E, ex, cum, in,  
as Deterrent à bibendo, ab amando. Cogitat  
de edendo, Ratio bene scribendi cum loquen  
do coniuncta est.

## D V M.

The englyshe of the infinitiue mode  
comming after a reason, and shewing a  
cause of the reason, may be put in the ge  
runde in dum, as Dies mihi ut satis sit ad a  
gendum uereor.

The gerund in dum, is vsed after one of  
these prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter,  
ante, as, Ad capiendum hostes, ob, uel prop  
ter redimendum captiuos, Inter cœnandum.  
Ante damnandum.

And whan ye haue this englyshe must  
or ought in a reason, where it seemeth to  
be



be made by this verbe oportet, it may be put in the gerund in dum, with this verb est, set impersonally. And than the word that in the english semeth to be the nominatiue case, shalbe put in the datiuue case, as I must go hence, Abeundum est mihi.

¶ Supines.

The first supine hath the actiue signification, and is put after verbes and participles, that betoken mouyng to a place, as Eo cubitum, Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?

The later supine hath the passiue signification, and is put after nounes adiectiues, and such like, as Dignus, indignus, Turpis, fœdus. Procliuius, facilis, Odiosus, mirabilis, optimus. And this supine maye also be tourned into the infinitiue mode passiue, as it may be indifferently sayde in latine, Facile factu, or facile fieri, Easy to be done. Turpe dictu, or turpe dici, Vnbonest to be spoken.

¶ The tyme.

Nounes that betoken part of tyme, be commonly vsed in the ablatiue case, as

J. lili.

Nocte

## The construction of the

Nocte uigilas, Luce dormis, but nownes that betoken cōtinual terme of time be v̄sed cōmonly in þ̄ accusatiue case, as Sexaginta annos natus. Hyemem totam stertis.

## ¶ Space of place.

¶ Nownes that betoken space betwene place and place, be cōmonly put in the accusatiue case, as Pedem hinc ne discesseris. Go thou not a foote from the same place.

## ¶ A place.

¶ Nownes appellatiues oꝛ names of great places, be put with a p̄position, if they folowe a verbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, oꝛ by a place, as Viuo in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex urbe.

¶ In a place, oꝛ at a place, if the place be a p̄op̄e name of the fyꝛste declenſon, oꝛ second, and the singular number, ſhal be put in the genitiue case, as Vixit Londini. Studuit Oxoniꝝ. And theſe nownes Humi domi militiꝝ, belli be lykewiſe v̄ſed, as Procumbit humi bos. Militiæ enutritus est. Domi belliꝝ ocioſi uiuitis. But if the place be the third declenſon oꝛ the plural number,



eyght partes of speche.

numbre, it ſhalbe put in the Dative or in the ablatiue caſe, as Militauit Carthagini, or Carthagine. Athenis natus eſt. Likewiſe we ſay, Ruri or rure educatus eſt.

**T**O a place, if the place be a propre name, it shalbe put in the accusatiue case without a pꝛepositton, as Eo Romā. Likewise Confero me domum, Recipio me rus,

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablative case, without a preposition, as Discessit Londino. Profectus est Londino, uel per Londinum, Cantabrigiam, Domus and rus, be used likewise, as Abijt domo, Rure reuersus est.

### Impersonalles.

**T**A verbe impersonall hath no nominatiue case before hym, and this woorde, **It**, commonly is his sygne.

¶ Interest, refert, & est for interest, require a genitive case of all casual wordes, except Mea, tua, sua, nostra, uestra, and cuia, as Interest omnium recte agere. Tua refert te ipsum nosce.

**C**ertaine impersonalles require a da-  
f. b. tute

## The construction of the

tiue case, as *Liber, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, uacat, accidit, conuenit, contigit, and other like.*

**¶** Some wyl haue an accusatiue case only, as *Delectat, decet, iuuat oportet*, some beside the accusatiue will haue also a genitiue, as *pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget*, as *Nostri nosmet pœnitet, Meciuittatis tædet, Pudet me negligentię, Miseret me tui.*

A verb impersonal of the passiue voice hath like case, as other verbes passiuēs haue, as *Bene fit multis à principe*, yet many times the case is not expessed but vnderstande, as *Maxima ui certatur.*

**¶** When a dede is signified to be done of many, the verbe being a verbe neuter we may well chaunge the verbe neutre into the impersonall in *tur*, as *In ignem posita est, fletur &c.*

**¶** A participle.

**¶** Participles gouerne such case as the verbe that they come of, as *Fruiturus amicis, Consulens tibi, Diligendus ab omnibus.*  
Here note, that participles, inay. iiii. manner



# eyght partes of speche.

83.

ner waies be changed into nownes. The first is, whan the voice of a participle is cōstrued with an other case then the verb that it cōmeth of, as Appetens uini, gredy of wine. The. ii. when it is compounded with a pzeposition, which the verbe that it cōmeth of, can not be compounded with al, as Indoctus innocens. The. iii. whan it fozmeth al the degrees of comparisō, as Amans amantior, amantissimus. Doctus, doctior, doctissimus. The. ii. whan it hath no respect noz expresse difference of time, as Scripturus, about to write. Homo laudatus, a man laudable. Puer amandus, i. amari dignus, a childe worthy to be loued. And al these are called nownes participiall.

¶ Participles whan they be changed into nownes, require a genitiue case, as Fugitans litium, Indoctus pilæ, Cupientissimus tui, Lactis abundans.

¶ These participiall voices, Perosus, Exosus, Pertesus, haue alwaies the actiue signification, and gouerne an accusatiue case, as Exosus scuitiam, Hatinge cruelty. Vitam pertesus, werye of the lyfe.

The

## The construction of the The aduerbe.

**A**duerbes of quantitie, tyme & place, do requite a genitiue case, as *Multum luscii. Tunc temporis. Vbique gentium.*

**C**ertain aduerbes will haue a datyue case, like as the nownes that they come of, as *Venit obuiam illi. Canit similiter huic.*

**T**hese datyues be vsed aduerbially, *Tempori, luci, uesperis,* as *Tempori surgendum. Vesperis cubandum. Luce laborandum.*

**C**ertaine aduerbes wil haue an accusatiue case, of the pzepositions that they come of, as *Propius urbem, proxime castra.* Where note, that pzepositions, whā they be sette without a case, or els do fourme the degrees of comparison, be chaunged into aduerbes.

### The Coniunction.

**C**oniunctions copulattues and disiunctiues, and these fower: *Quam, nisi, præterquam, an,* couple lyke cases, as *Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. Studui Romæ & Athenis,* and sometime they be put betwene dyuers cases, as *Est liber meus & fratris, Emi fundū centum nūmis & pluris.*

**Con**



Coniunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues most commonly ioyne like modes and tēses together, as Petrus & Ioannes precabātur, & docebāt. And somtime other wyse, as Et habetur & referetur à me gratia.

The Preposition.

Sometyme this preposition In, is not expressed but vnderstanded, & the casuall woo, de neuerthelesse put in the ablatiue case, as Habeo te loco parentis, i. in loco.

A verbe compounde sometime requy-  
reth the case of the preposition, that he is  
compounded with, as Exeo domo, prae-  
reo te in salutatum, Adeo Petrum.

The Interiection.

Certaine interiections requyre a nomi-  
natiue case, as O festus dies hominis. Cer-  
taine a datiuē, as Hei mihi. Certaine an  
accusatiue, Heu stirpem inuisam. Certaine  
a vocatiue, as Proh sancte Iupiter.

And the same proh, wil haue also an ac-  
cusatiue, as Proh deum atq; hominū fidem.

FINIS.

C V I L I E L M I Lili ad suos discipu-  
los monita pädagogica, seu  
carmen de moribus.

**Q** V I mihi discipulus puer es, capis atq;  
doceri,  
Huc ades, hec animo concipe dicta tuo.  
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem discute  
somnia,  
Templa petas supplex, & uenerare deum.  
Attamen in primis facies sit lota manusq;  
Sint nitidæ uestes, comptaq; cæsaries.  
Desidiam fugiens cum te schola nostra uocarit  
Adsis, nulla pigra sit tibi causa moræ.  
Me præceptorem cum uideris, ore saluta,  
Et condiscipulos ordine quosq; tuos.  
Tu quoq; fac sedeas, ubi te sedisse iubemus,  
Inq; loco nisi sis iussus abire, mane.  
At magis ut quisq; doctrine munere claret,  
Sic magis is clara sede locandus erit.  
Scalpellum, calami, attramentum, charta, libelli,  
Sint semper studijs arma parata tuis.  
Si quid dictabo scribes, at singula recte,  
Nec macula aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.  
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis  
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decent.

Sepe



20  
Carmen de moribus.

Sæpe recognoscas tibi lecta animoq; reuoluas,  
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.  
Qui dubitet, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit,  
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.  
Disce puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,  
Ne mens te insimulet conscia desidia.  
Sisq; animo attentus, quid enim docuisse iuuabit,  
Si mea non firmo pectore uerba premis?  
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia uincat:  
Inuigila, & parata est gloria militia.  
Nam ueluti flores tellus nec semina profert,  
Ni sit continuo uicta labore manus:  
Sic puer ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum  
Tempus, & amittet spem simul ingenij.  
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,  
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.  
Incumbens studio submissa uoce loqueris:  
Nobis dum reddis, uoce canorus eris.  
Et quæcunq; mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem,  
Singula & abiecto uerbula redde libro.  
Nec uerbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum,  
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.  
Si quicq; rogit, sic respondere studebis,  
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.  
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tarda,  
Est uirtus medium, quod tenuisse iuuat.  
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare latine,  
Et

## Carmen de moribus.

Et ueluti scopulos barbara uerba fuge.  
Præterea socios quoties te cunq; rogabunt,  
Instrue, & ignaros ad mea uota trahe.  
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,  
Ipse breui reliquis doctior esse potest.  
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere grammaticastros,  
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij.  
Quorum tã fatuus nemo, aut tam barbar<sup>9</sup> ore est  
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.  
Grammaticas rectè si uis cognoscere leges,  
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui.  
Addiscas ueterum clarissima dicta uirorum,  
Et quos autores turba latina docet.  
Nunc te Vergilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,  
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus.  
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia uidit:  
Certat & in tenebris uiuere Cimmerijs.  
Sunt quos dilectat (studio uirtutis honestæ  
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere.  
Sunt quibus est cordi manib<sup>9</sup> pedib<sup>9</sup>ue sodales,  
Aut alio quouis sollicitare modo.  
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine iactet,  
Insulso reliquis exprobrat ore genus.  
Te tam praua sequi nolim uestigia morum:  
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.  
Nil dabis aut uendes, nil permutabis emēsue:  
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.

Insuper



# Carmen de moribus.

Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,  
Mitte alijs, puerum nil nisi pura decent.  
Clamor, rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,  
Sint procul à uobis, Martis & arma procul.  
Nil poenitus dices quod turpe aut nō sit honestū,  
Est uitæ ac pariter ianua lingua necis.  
Ingens crede nefas cuiq̃ maledicta referre,  
Iurare aut magni numina sacra dei.  
Deniq; seruabis res omnes atq; libellos,  
Et tecum quoties isq; rediſq; feras.  
Effuge uel causas faciunt quecunq; nocentem,  
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

CHRISTIANI HOMINIS INSTITVT  
tum per Erasmus Roterodamum.

Ad Galatas. 5.

Valet in Christo fides, quæ per dilectionem operatur.

FIDES.

CREDO. PRIMVS ARTICVLVS.

**C**onfiteor primum ore pio, uenerorq; fideli  
Mente deū patrē uel nutu cuncta potentem  
Hunc, qui stelligeri spacioſa uolumina cœli,  
Et solidum omniparētelluris condidit orbem.

ET IN IESVM. II.

Eius item gnatum Iesum cognomine Christum,

G

Quem

**CHRISTIANI HOMINIS**

Quem dominum nobis agnoscim⁹ ac ueneramur

**QVI CONCEPTVS. III.**

Hunc Maria afflatu diuini numinis, aluo  
Concepit uirgo, peperit purissima uirgo.

**PASSVS SVB PONTIO. IIII.**

Et graue supplicium immeritus (damnante Pilato)  
Pertulit infami suffixus in arbore, mortem  
Oppetit, tumulat⁹ humo est, claususq; sepulchro  
Interea penetrat populator ad infera regna.

**TERTIA DIE. V.**

Mox ubi tertia lux mæsto se prompserat orbi,  
Emersit tumulo superas rediuiuus in auras.

**ASCENDIT. VI.**

Inde palam ætheream scandit sublimis in arcem,  
Illic iam dexter patri assidet omnipotenti.

**ITERVM VENTVRVS EST. VII.**

Idem olim rediturus, ut omnem iudicet orbem,  
Et uiuos pariter, uitaq; ac lumine cassos.

**CREDO IN SPIRITVM. VIII.**

Te quoq; credo fide simili spirabile numen  
Hætus, afflatusq; dei sacer, omnia lustrans.

**SANCTAM ECCLESIAM. IX.**

Et te confiteor sanctissima concio, qua gens  
Christigena arcano nexu cedit omnis in unum  
Corpus, & unanimis capiti sociatur IESV.  
Hinc proprium nescit sed habet communia cuncta  
Remissis



INSTITVTIO.

REMISSIONEM peccatorum. X.

Hoc equidem in cœtu sancto, peccata remitti  
Credo uel ijs sacro fuerint qui fonte renati,  
Vel qui diluerint ultro sua crimina fletu.

CARNIS resurrectionem. XI.

Nec dubito, quin exanimata cadauera sursum  
In uitam redeant, animas fortita priores.

VITAM AETERNAM. XII.

Vtraq; pars nostri corpûsq; animusq; deinceps  
Iuncta simul, uitam ducent sine fine perennem.

SACRAMENTA. VII.

**H**Oc quoq; persuasû est, ecclesia mystica septē  
Munera dispensat, quę sacramenta uocântur,  
Hinc uarię dotes, & gratia plurima menti,  
Cœlitus inseritur, si quis modo sumpserit aptè.

MATRIMONIUM. I.

Munere coniugij nati hunc prodimus in orbem,  
Vsq; adeo pulchri. pulcherrima portio mundi.

BAPTISMVS. II.

Munera baptismi longe felicius ijdem,  
Q̃ prius, in te Christe renascimur atq; nouamur

CONFIRMATIO. III.

Deinde in amore dei nōs confirmatio sacra  
Constabilit, mentemq; inuictō robore durat.

EVCHARISTIA. IIII.

Mysticus illè cibus (gręci dixerē synaxim)

G.ij.

Qui

## CHRISTIANI HOMINIS

Qui panis uiniq; palam sub imagine Christum  
Ipsum præsentem uerè exhibet, intima nostri  
Viscera, cœlestis saginat & educat esca:  
Inq; deo reddit uegetos, & reddit adultos.

### POENITENTIA. V.

Si quem forte deo capitalis reddidit hostem  
Noxia, continuo merancea medebitur illi,  
Restituet lapsum, rescissaq; fœdera rursus  
Sarciet, offensi placabit numinis iram,  
Commisssi modo pœniteat, pigeatq; nocentem  
Isq; uolens peragat præscripta piamina culpæ.

### ORDO. VI.

Ordine sacrato confertur sacra potestas,  
Vt fungare ministerijs (Christo auspice) sanctis.

### VNCTIO. VII.

Vnguini extremi munus nos munit, & armat,  
Migrantemq; animam per summa pericula, tuto  
Transmittit patriæ, & superis commendat eūtem.

### AMOR DEI.

**H**ÆC est indubitata fides, cui pectore certo  
Nixus, amabo patrē super oīa cūctipotētem  
Qui me condideritq; & in hūc produxerit orbē.  
Rursus amore pari dominum complectar Iesum,  
Qui nos asseruit, precioq; redemit amico.  
Spiritus item sanctum, qui me sine fine benigno  
Afflatu



**I N S T I T V T I O .**

Afflatu fouet, atq; animi penetralia ditans  
Dotibus arcanis, uitali recreat aura.  
Atq; hic ternio sanctus, & omni laude ferendus,  
Toro ex corde mihi, tota de mente supremis  
Viribus obsequio, meritoq; coletur honore.  
Hunc unum reuerebor, & hoc semel ois in uno,  
Spes mea figetur, hoc omnia metiar uno,  
Hic propter sese mihi semper amabitur unus.

**A M O R   S V I .**

Post hunc haud alia ratione, ac nomine charus  
Ipse mihi fuero, nisi quatenus omnis in illum  
Ille mei referatur amor, fontemq; reuisat.

**A M O R   P R O X I M I .**

Nec secus atq; mihi sum charus, amabitur omnis  
Proximus, est autem (ni fallor) proximus, ille  
Quisquis homo est, ac sic ut amor referatur amici  
In Christum, uitamq; piam, ueramq; salutem.  
Huic igitur ( fuerit quoties opus atq; necesse)  
Sedulus officio corpusq; , animumq; iuuabo,  
Vt mihi succuri cupiam, si forsan egerem.  
Id tamen inprimis prestabo utriq; parenti  
Per quos corporeo hoc nasci mihi contigit orbé  
Tum preceptori, qui me erudit, instituitq;  
Morigerus fuero, ac merito reuerebor honore.  
Ac rursus dulcisq; scholę, studiūq; sodales,  
Semper (uti par est) sincero amplectar amore.

Fuga

**CHRISTIANI HOMINS**

**FVCA PECCATI.**

*precipit*  
*de peccatis*  
**C** Vlpā prēterea fugiam pro uiribus omnem,  
Prēcipue capitale tamen uitauero crimen,  
Quod necat, atq; animam letali uulnerat ictu.

**SVPERBIA, INVIDIA, IRA.**

Ne fastu tumeam, ne uel liuore maligno  
Torquear, aut bili rapiar feruente, cauebo.

**GVLA, LVXVRIA, PIGRITIA.**

Ne uel spurca libido, uel insatiabilis aluus  
Imperet, enitar, ne turpis inertia, uincat.

**AVARITIA.**

Ne nunquam saturāda fames me uexet habendi,  
Plus fatis ut cupiam fallacis munera mundi.

**FVCA MALORVM HOMINVM.**

Improba pestiferi fugiam commertia cœtus  
Omnia, summo animi conatu, proq; uirili.

**STVDIVM PIETATIS.**

**A** Tq; huc incumbā neruis ac pectore toto  
Vt magis atq; magis, supet mihi grā uirt?  
Augescatq; pię diuina scientia menti.

**ORATIO.**

Orabo superosq; precum libamine puro  
Placare adniter, cum tempore sedulus omni,  
Tum uero eximie, quoties lux festa recurret.

Fruga:



**INSTITVTIO.**

**FRUGALITAS VICTVS.**

Frugales epulæ semper mensæq; placebit  
Sobria mundicies, & auari nescia luxus.

**IEIUNIVM.**

Seruabo reuerens quoties ieiunia nobis  
Indicit certis ecclesia sancta diebus.

**MENTIS CVSTODIA.**

Sancta uti sint mihi secreta penetralia mentis,  
Ne quid eò subeat fœdum ue, nocens ue, studebo.

**LINGVAE CVSTODIA.**

Ne temere iuret, ne unquam mendatia promat,  
Turpia ne dictu dicat mea lingua, cauebo.

**MANVS CVSTODIA.**

A furto cohibebo manus, nec ad ulla minuta  
Viscatos mittam digitos, & si quid ademptum  
Cuiq; erit, id domino properabo reddere iusto.

**RESTITVTIO REI**

forte repertæ.

Id quoq; restituã, si quid mihi forte repertum est,  
Me penes haud patiar prudens aliena morari.

**ASSIDVA CONFESSIO.**

Si quando crimen fuero prolapsus in ullum,  
Protinus enitar, pura ut confessio lapsum  
Erigat, ac iusta tergatur noxia poena.

Sume

**CHRISTIANI HOMINIS  
SYMPTIO CORPORIS**

Christi in uita.

Ast ubi sacrati me ad corporis atq; cruoris  
Coelestes æpulas pietasq; diesq; uocabit,  
Illotis manibus metuens accedere, pectus  
Ante meum, quanta cura, studioq; licebit,  
Purgabo maculis, uirtutum ornabo nitelis.

**MORBUS.**

Porro ubi fatalis iam terminus ingruet æui,  
Extremumq; diem cum morbus adesse monebit,  
Maturè sacramentis me armare studebo:  
Atq; his muneribus, quæ ecclesia sancta ministrat  
Christigenis: reteget confessio crimina uitæ.  
Sacrifico, sumam Christi uenerabile corpus.

**MORS.**

Quod si uicinæ proprius discrimina mortis  
Urgebunt, supplex accersam qui mihi rite  
Oblinat, ac signet sacro ceromate corpus.  
Atq; his præsijs armatus (sic uti dignum est  
Christicola) forti ac fidenti pectore, uita  
Decedam, bonitate dei super omnia fretus.

**FINIS.**

**LONDINI** in officina Thomæ Berthe-  
leti regii impressoris typis excusum.

Cum priuilegio ad impri-  
mendum solum.

Die mensis Septembris 1744  
A regni regium & hujusmodi de iussu 17



INSTITV=

TIO COMPEN=

DIARIA TOTIVS

GRAMMATICAE,

QVAM ET ERVDI=

TISSIMVS

atq; idem illustrissimus Rex no-

ster hoc nomine euulgari ius-

sir, ut non alia q̃ hęc una

per totam Angliam

pueris prælege-

retur.

ANNO. M. D. XLIII.

This title-page is of the 2nd of the four items bound together in the original volume.

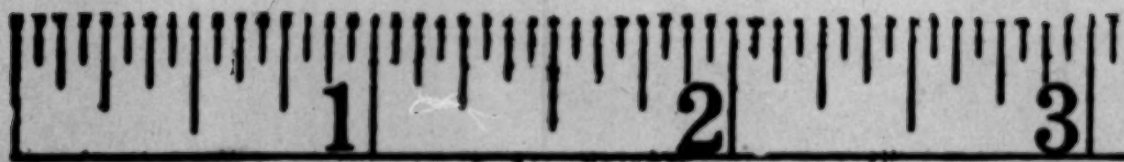
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*rates of speche.*

THOR *Lily, William*

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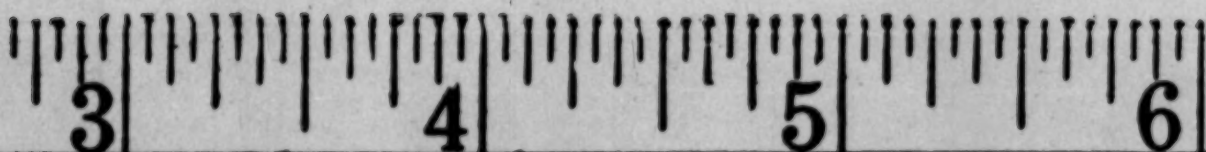
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